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Bombs Cut Nazi Output; Spain Holds King Carol; Franco and Hitler Talk

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 23, 1940

War Summary: Fog Brings Lull to London

R. A. F. bombing attacks were credited in London with cutting Germany's production by 20 per cent. [Details: Page 4.]

Invasion of England was officially reported in London to have been smashed by a month and a half of day and night bombing of German bases along a 2,000-mile front.

A lull in air attacks on London was recorded. [Details: Page 4.]

A naval engagement in the Red Sea between units of the British and Italian fleets was reported. [Details: Page 5.]

In Egypt British bombers attacked Italian objectives between Salum and Buqbuq, and raided points in Ethiopia and Italian Eritrea.

On Diplomatic Front: Hitler and Franco Talk

Former King Carol of Rumania was under virtual arrest in Spain together with his friend Mme. Magda Lupescu and Palace Minister Ernst Urdareanu. King Carol's position was in doubt, but return of Mme. Lupescu and M. Urdareanu to Rumania for trial was reported under consideration. [Details: Page 6.]

Adolf Hitler and General Franco, accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, met in a railway car at the Spanish-French border this afternoon, according to reliable reports from Spain.

French co-operation with Germany was believed a subject of controversy within the Vichy Government, following a meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Vice-Premier Laval. [Details: Page 1.]

Balkan moves were believed indicated by unconfirmed reports that Italian Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano would leave soon on a diplomatic mission. Whether this would be to Berlin or elsewhere was not stated.

Rumanian dictator Antonescu's visit to Rome at an early date was indicated in a Rome radiocast.

Turkish press reiterated that Turkish policy was not pro-British, but was nevertheless anti-Nazi. [Details: Page 4.]

Hungary's telephonic communications with Turkey were cut off. No explanation was available.

In New England: Quabbin Link Opened

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall officiated at formal opening of an $11,000,000 link in the Quabbin-to-Boston water supply line, now nearly completed, and of the new 150,000,000-gallon distribution reservoir, at Weston, Mass. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

The Rev. Harry H. Kruener and the Rev. Keith C. Kanaga, Boston ministers, who refused to register for selective service on Oct. 16, pleaded not guilty in Federal Court and were released in nominal bail pending trial. [Details: Page 13.]

Locations of 25 of the 27 draft boards in Boston were made public by Selective Service Headquarters. [Details: Page 13.]

The Navy has leased Commonwealth Pier No. 1, Boston, as its North Atlantic base for mine-planting and mine-sweeping operations. [Details: Page 13.]

John D. Adams of Des Moines, Iowa, was elected President of the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at its annual convention in Boston. [Details and picture: Page 14.]

In Washington: 40-Hour Week Goes Into Force

The Wage-Hour Law reaches at midnight tonight one of its twin objectives—the 40-hour work week. Some 2,000,000 out of an estimated 12,600,000 workers in interstate commerce are covered by the law. The second goal of the law—a general 40-cents-an-hour minimum wage—will be reached in 1945. [Details: Page 8.]

Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury would offer $100,000,000 short-term notes on behalf of the United States Housing Authority.

One hundred and ten pursuit and bomber planes manufactured for Sweden were requisitioned by the United States Government on the ground they were needed for national defense. [Details: Page 1.]

President Roosevelt issued an executive order empowering a Priorities Board to require manufacturers to give Government defense contracts priority "over all deliveries for private account or export." This Board is composed of William S. Knudsen, Edward R. Stettinius, and Leon Henderson of the Defense Commission, with Mr. Knudsen as Chairman. Donald M. Nelson, Co-ordinator of Defense Purchases, was named Administrator of Priorities.

The Civil Service Commission reported that 1,038,229 persons were employed in the Executive branch of the Government in August.

The War Department announced that a small arms ammunition plant would be constructed in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo.

The Defense Commission named two aides: Merrill C. Meigs, publisher of the Chicago Herald American, to head the Aircraft Production Division under Mr. Knudsen, and Albert J. Browning of Chicago, President of United Wallpaper Factories, to act as liaison officer between the Quartermaster General and Donald M. Nelson, Co-ordinator of Defense Purchases.

Japan Abrogates Treaty Protecting Fur Seals

Japan notified the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia that it was abrogating the 1911 Treaty for protection of fur-bearing seals. Tokyo will submit proposals for a new agreement.

Over the Burma Road, the first fleet of trucks to make the trip since the supply route was opened by the British on Oct. 18, arrived at Kunming, Yunnan provincial capital. They encountered several air-raid alarms but natural shelters gave adequate protection.

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew conferred lengthily at the Tokyo Foreign Office. No details were available.

Wives and children of United States Naval and Marine personnel in China will sail for home on Nov. 10 aboard the American liners Monterey and Mariposa. High passage fares caused cancellation of a number of American homeward reservations.

Removal of Japanese troops from the northern border area of French-Indo-China began today under agreement with the Japanese to reduce their garrisons to 6,000 in the French protectorate.

Luxemburg Parliament Ordered to Quit

Berlin (AP)—Gustav Simon, Nazi Civil Administrator of Luxemburg, ordered dissolution of the Luxemburg Parliament and State Council. The Grand Duchy, overrun by the German Army at the outset of the drive into the Lowlands and France, has been included in the German Customs Union and the Reichsmark has been made its legal currency.

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Milkman, Twice Hero, Awarded Gold Medal

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—George E. Cleary, Philadelphia milkman, has been awarded the International Association of Milk Dealers' gold medal for heroism on two occasions. Twelve other milkmen were also cited for bravery.

Mr. Cleary prevented a holdup by throwing milk bottles at a gunman who fled but who was later caught by police and confessed to 6 robberies. On another occasion, Mr. Cleary saved an unconscious man's life by dragging him from a burning building.

Vincent J. Crowley of Southborough, Mass., received a bronze medal for rescuing a small boy and his grandfather from drowning.

Mass Protest On Third Term At Lexington

Citizens of 12 towns gather on green to hear Colby cite peril facing Nation.

Citizens from more than 12 Massachusetts cities and towns converged on historic Lexington Green this afternoon in a massed protest against the Third Term.

By 2 p. m. the historic green which once echoed "the shot heard 'round the world" was filled to capacity with a mixture of Pilgrim lads and lassies, American Indians, and Victorian ladies. They milled about listening to the band, inspecting decorated cars and floats which ranged the Green, and contributed to a general holiday spirit.

Signs were everywhere, bearing slogans such as "We Are Against a Third Term," "Not Washington, Not Jefferson—Not Roosevelt."

Indians in Costume

A momentary flurry of excitement swept the crowd as the motorcade from Waltham swept in under police escort, headed by a carload of Indians in costume.

Arriving by auto, float, and even by ox cart, in response to a Colonial petition, circulated by citizens of Lexington and Concord, under auspices of the Minute Men of 1940, an anti-third term organization, an estimated 25,000 heard Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, declare that "the people must be awakened to the dangers of a third term."

The Lexington rally was held as part of Nation-wide no-third-term day with more than 1,000 similar rallies being held in various parts of the country and which will be climaxed tonight from 10:30 to 11 o'clock, in a radio address by Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate, from New York City. Mr. Willkie will be heard locally over WEEI and WBZ.

Just before Mr. Willkie goes on the air, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, 1928 Democratic Presidential candidate who took his famous "walk" against the New Deal in 1936, will deliver his first campaign speech for the Republican nominee at a rally at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Mr. Smith's address will be heard in Boston over WAAB.

Lashing out at the third term, Mr. Colby, introduced by Allen W. Rucker, Chairman of the Citizen's Committee of Lexington, said:

"The right of free elections in America has been assailed," Mr. Colby told the anti-third term gathering. "Not the warnings of Jefferson, but the conduct of President Roosevelt himself, however, has proved the greatest buttress to the no-third-term principle, by revealing, in the concrete, the terrible abuses which self-renomination involves.

Dangers Foreseen

"By his course as a President-candidate prior to the nominating convention in Chicago his direction of proceedings, and his subsequent action as a third-term candidate, he has contributed a perfect illustration of every danger and evil which Jefferson foresaw so clearly and against which he warned his countrymen so earnestly.

"He has brought the question down from the broad philosophical plane on which the effect of undue retention of the Presidency, on the permanence of the Republic, the integrity of our elective system, and the survival of representative government was discussed by men of learning and disinterestedness and handed it over to state and city bosses to do with as they see fit. We know what that means."

Mr. Colby's address was radiocast on a Nation-wide hookup.

Color was added to the rally by the numbers of old-fashioned costumes in evidence. Several towns and cities sent special floats. Belmont drove a team of oxen to the Green, Pilgrim style, while the Waltham delegation was headed by a trio of Indians in native costumes.

Picture: Page 14.

Largest Soviet Ships To Ply Baltic Lanes

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Government announces the opening of three shipping lines in the Baltic Sea from Leningrad, to be plied by the largest vessels in the Soviet merchant fleet.

The first extends to Tallinn, Estonia, Riga, Latvia, and Libau, Latvia, and Konigsberg, Germany; the second to Hangoe, Finland, and the third to Helsingfors, Finland, and Stockholm, Sweden.

Vessels assigned to the lines include the Joseph Stalin and the Vyacheslaff Molotoff, 7,494 ton motorships.

Busses for London

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Ministry of Transport today ordered 2,000 auto busses from provincial cities brought to London to help solve the traffic problems of the Capital.

Behind News in France; Vichy Hesitates at War

Nazi and French leaders believed working toward putting relationships on new basis.

Can Vichy Government deliver French people to Axis powers in war against Britain?

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A series of recent and impending developments—British attacks on French ships at Oran and Dakar, French bombings of Gibraltar, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio appeal to the French people, rumors of an early conclusion of peace between France and the Axis powers, in which France may pay for relatively lenient terms by identifying itself with the Axis, even perhaps by declaring war on England—focusses world attention on Franco-British relations.

Could the Vichy Government "deliver" France as a belligerent against its former ally?

What is the feeling of the French people toward Great Britain? Is it sympathy, antipathy, or indifference?

Doubt Expressed

It is extremely doubtful whether the Vichy Government could make any large number of Frenchmen fight against Great Britain. But this probably does not enter into Herr Hitler's calculations. What he would hope to gain from coercing and cajoling France into the position of an associate would be valuable colonial bases and the co-operation of such French warships as have escaped destruction and perhaps of the remains of the French Air Force in North Africa.

What would perhaps be most important is the attitude of the large French Army in Syria. If it could be swung over to the Axis, the blow to the British defensive position in the Near East would be serious. Active help from the military and air forces in French North Africa also would be of considerable importance if the Axis plans to strike at Gibraltar.

Immediately before the war and up to the debacle in May and June the majority of the French people were pro-British at least to the extent of believing in the value of the British alliance.

They felt it was a case of hanging together or hanging separately.

Their leaders were constantly telling them over the radio and in the press that Anglo-French solidarity was the cornerstone of the new Europe that would arise after the fall of Adolf Hitler. There was an effort, cut short by the disas-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Britain Ready

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Foreign Undersecretary R. A. Butler told the Commons today that Britain will "know how to deal with further attacks by forces of the Vichy Government."

The statement was in answer to a question on possible reprisals and the answer was not elaborated.

Split at Vichy

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 23 (AP)—The future of France apparently hinges on the outcome of a violent battle inside the Vichy Government over whether to let the French fleet "collaborate" with the Axis powers in the war against Britain, well-informed sources said today.

Defends China

Pearl S. Buck
Who is one of the speakers at the Book Fair

Pearl Buck Calls China Unbeatable

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That the situation in China is improving is the opinion expressed by Pearl Buck, the novelist, during an interview on her arrival in Boston yesterday. She came to speak, last evening, at the Boston Herald Book Fair.

"Japan," she said, "has had the same problem with China that Germany is having with England, and Japan is casting about to know what to do next." China, she feels, is farther from being beaten than it was a year ago and has now reached a stage of determination where she does not think it can be beaten, for "it is futile to keep on bombing China, which is so big—like flicking the hide of a lion."

Chinese was Mrs. Buck's first language, for she was taken from the United States to China in her infancy. Attended by a Chinese nurse, living among Chinese people, as the daughter of missionary parents, and going to school in Shanghai, until she entered Randolph-Macon College, at Lynchburg, Virginia, it is not astonishing that she writes alternately of the Chinese and the American

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

Willkie Heads East As Roosevelt Opens His Whirlwind Tour

President, quoting Lincoln, implies New Deal Liberty Party, G. O. P. Tyranny Party.

G.O.P. nominee may keep Hull in Cabinet; abler, he says, than President on world affairs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 23 (With Roosevelt Special)—Using a parable from Abraham Lincoln as his springboard in plunging into his first avowedly political campaign tour, President Roosevelt here today implied that the Democrats are the party of "liberty" and the Republicans the party of "tyranny."

In a rear platform address to a big crowd Mr. Roosevelt radiated optimism on his re-election chances. He recalled that opponents were surprised at his victory in Delaware in 1936, which he said was the home of "the famous Liberty League," and quoted the same comment of Lincoln on the different definitions of "liberty" which he had quoted four years ago. He quoted Lincoln as saying the shepherd is accused by the wolf of destroying its "liberty."

"In 1936," he continued "the people of the United States took definite action to define what they intended liberty to mean in this country for the next four years. They have repudiated the wolf's dictionary.

Results Mean Much

"I am sure that this year the people not only of Delaware, but of the United States are all taking a renewed interest in that word 'liberty.' There are not so many countries left where the word has any real meaning.

"I hope that by their votes on election day the people of the State of Delaware will reaffirm their own definition of 'liberty' the same definition they made four years ago."

The President did not mention Mr. Willkie nor the Republican Party by name.

The results of the tour and of the President's speech tonight at Philadelphia are of crucial importance to the Democrats.

They will set the tone for the remaining days of the campaign, and be a basis for measuring the probable drawing power and effectiveness of the President as a campaigner, at a time when Wendell L. Willkie is admittedly

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Text of Roosevelt Wilmington speech: Page 6.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, En Route to New York, Oct. 23—Wendell L. Willkie stands pledged today to remove the conduct of foreign affairs entirely out of "partisan politics" and, if necessary, to go outside his own party to appoint "the ablest man in the United States" as Secretary of State.

En route to New York to deliver one more address before President Roosevelt takes to the radio to begin his five-speech campaign of rebuttal, Mr. Willkie is making this commitment to the American people:

"With regard to the fateful events beyond our shores I will make you a solemn promise. I promise that the responsibility of government known as foreign affairs will be protected by me from partisan politics."

While the Republican nominee has not mentioned and is not expected to mention, the names of any Cabinet prospects until after the election, it would come as no surprise to his closest advisers were he to solicit the services of Cordell Hull if he is elected.

It is suggestive of the direction in which Mr. Willkie has been thinking that Secretary Hull's name was today on the lips of several of Mr. Willkie's trusted associates in their informal conversations with newspaper correspondents.

Why Was Hull Shunted Aside?

And only yesterday did the Republican presidential candidate rhetorically ask why Mr. Roosevelt did not permit the nomination of his Secretary of State by the Democratic Convention, if the international crisis was the reason for seeking a third term.

"Secretary Hull," he said, "knows more about the international situation than the President does."

Mr. Willkie is specifically pledging himself to choose his Secretary of State "for his knowledge, his ability, and his integrity—and

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Finding jobs for all is real United States job: Page 2.
Willkie stages own "Information Please": Page 7.
Text of Willkie's Chicago speech: Page 8.

Wherein Mr. Doolittle Calms Mr. Pycherly

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—"I see by the papers," said Mr. Pycherly, who had boarded the streetcar at Claverly Street, "that there are only 12 days left to save the country."

"What's the matter?" said his friend Mr. Doolittle who had saved him a seat. It was evident at a glance that Mr. Pycherly was deeply disturbed. He handled his newspaper clumsily and even forgot to say "Hello, Charlie," to the conductor. All the newspapers nodded backward as the car jerked ahead again, tossing Mr. Pycherly neatly into his seat.

"It's the election," said Mr. Pycherly somberly. "The Nation stands at the parting of the ways."

"Huh?" said Mr. Doolittle.

"I've been reading Senator Sorghum's speech last night. Never in 150 years of American history have we faced such a crucial choice. If we choose his way we shall ascend to better things. If we don't we plunge our fair land into irremediable disaster."

"Well, well," said Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. Pycherly looked at him. "You can say 'Well, well' at a time like this? But never mind that—what Sorghum says isn't the point. It's the fact that right across on this opposite page, Congressman Moldmellow says Sorghum is a Communist or a Socialist or at any rate a bounder; and if we follow Sorghum's way we drop into the sink of dictatorship; while if we follow him, Moldmellow, we rise to higher and better things."

"It's difficult, isn't it?" said Mr. Doolittle. "Don't they agree on anything?"

Junior Waiting for Lewis

"Yes," cried Mr. Pycherly, "they do. They agree that the election is coming Nov. 5, that there are only 12 more days to save democracy, and that it's going to be the most important, decisive and crucial election in the history of the United States, and maybe the world. On all other matters they are at variance. The course of history, sir, hangs in the balance."

"I question whether a course can hang in the balance."

"Well, you know what I mean; or rather what they mean," said his friend. "And that isn't all. I get it on the radio. Martha used to enjoy the Sudsy Soapy Sunny Hour so much, but she can't turn it on now but what she finds somebody telling her the Nation is in peril. And the children!—Percival is wearing a 'No Third Term' button, but little Agricynthia has just declared herself for Roosevelt."

"What's Junior doing?" asked Mr. Doolittle.

"There's some doubt about Junior. I think he's waiting for John L. Lewis's speech. Anyway, there's no peace in the family any more. And the horrid things the children say about each other! If they were a parcel of columnists they couldn't be worse. Martha can't sleep for worrying about it."

Future Always at Stake

"Oh," said Mr. Doolittle, soothingly, folding his newspaper into a long, narrow strip. "I don't think it really matters."

"Not matter!" Mr. Pycherly wondered if his friend had secretly turned Communist. His gasp was lost, however, in a jerk of the car that sent newspapers nodding forward and unseated a fat gentleman two seats ahead. The latter backed into his seat again without taking his eyes from his paper.

"Oh, it matters, of course," said Mr. Doolittle. "But not in the way those fellows Sorghum and Moldmellow say, I think."

"Huh?" said Mr. Pycherly.

"What I mean is, the country's future is always at stake, isn't it? We don't stand at the parting of the ways just every four years, it comes more often than that; it comes every day. I don't mean to say people shouldn't be stirred by elections. Heaven knows a little honest anxiety about the Nation is good for anybody. But all this hysteria! There's never been a campaign yet when both sides didn't predict disaster. Sometimes it happened. More often it didn't."

"Yes. But this time—"

"I admit there are a lot of unusual circumstances this time, but I guess we'll pull through. Americans are a queer people. They have two admirable characteristics, they can recognize opposites which is the first element of successful democracy; and they can get on with their next-door neighbors."

"I think I see what you mean," said Mr. Pycherly.

"Yes—for 150 years they have been snugly perched just at the point where the irresistible force hits the immovable object. Any other nation, except the British maybe, would have a revolution, but they like it. It's called the system of checks and balances."

"There ought to be fewer checks and more balances," said Mr. Pycherly. He was not sure whether he should praise, or condemn, his friend's comments about the Government.

Winner Gets Space

"Do you realize, Pycherly, that newspapers all over the country are already preparing their day-after-election lay-outs, with alternate stories about Willkie and Roosevelt? Yep, whichever one wins gets the space, and the Presidential race for the year 1944 starts the next day. No defeat is ever wholly lost. No victory is ever wholly won. We'll go through all this excitement again four years from now."

Mr. Pycherly looked slightly mollified. The car was approaching his stop. He was evidently struggling with an idea.

"Do you think the country's safe?" he asked.

"I think the country's safe, no matter who wins, if the day after election all sides agree to forget their bitterness, and get together, and work for the common good!" said Mr. Doolittle emphatically. "I think—"

The car stopped with such force that Mr. Pycherly was carried half way to his exit, and lost Mr. Doolittle's further comment.

Mr. Doolittle resumed his paper. The fat man backed into his seat again, without even lifting his eyes.

By a Staff Artist

Stiffer Policy Toward Japan Thought Due If New Deal Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The Roosevelt Administration is planning to follow a much bolder line of foreign policy in the event of a Democratic victory in the Nov. 5 election, it has been learned here.

Although this bolder line of action will include increased "aid short of war" to Britain, it will be manifested principally in a hardening of the American attitude toward Japan and in a series of military and naval developments sufficient to insure an American victory in the event of a showdown with Japan.

It is also deduced from the commitments of Wendell L. Willkie that, if elected, he would follow much the same course, either through his emphasis upon the necessity for protecting democracy, or through the very force of events. Some concern is felt here, however, lest a Republican victory place undue influence in the hands of such isolationists as Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, both of them powerful in Republican congressional councils.

Anglo-American Alliance?

In discussing the rapid evolution of American foreign policy at the present time, one person who has been in intimate touch with Anglo-American conversations, expressed the opinion that an "alliance" between the United States and the component parts of the British Empire was under study here and in London. Although it has been impossible to confirm this, other well-informed sources have declared that such a development would not come as a surprise to them.

Government decisions now being put into effect are seen here as clearing the ground for this projected bolder line of action—action which administration officials believe is unavoidable if this country is to play its part in the preservation of democracy and is to prevent the rise of an international situation which would directly and powerfully threaten America's political and economic independence.

Great attention is being paid here in diplomatic circles to the declaration made before the Herald Tribune Forum in New York City yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that the United States needs more Pacific bases "and we will have them."

A direct warning to Japan was seen as embodied in Secretary Knox's following statement that "how far-flung these Pacific bases must be awaits the outcome of events now in the making," since it is taken to mean that the United States will not hesitate to employ those British bases — particularly Singapore—which may be considered necessary to this country's safety.

It is recalled that the United States Navy has always favored utilization of the great British base at Singapore, but that hitherto these desires have been expressed to Congress and to the President rather than to the public. The Secretary's statement is believed to indicate the extent to which the Navy's desires are being considered in administration foreign policy deliberations.

Swedish Planes Moved

Word was received here today that the 110 combination dive-bombing-fighting planes recently built by the Republic Aircraft Corporation for Sweden but taken over yesterday by the United States Government are being put on freight trains for transportation from their Farmingdale, Long Island, storage depots.

There is an as yet unconfirmed report that the planes are being sent to strengthen the Army's air arm in the Philippine Islands and that if Japan wishes to take the move as still another indication of America's determination to resist all further aggression in the Far East it may do so.

Meanwhile, the American Consul General in Shanghai, acting upon orders from the State Department, has again advised American citizens in the Far East to return to the United States as quickly as possible. The first evacuation order caused considerable apprehension in Tokyo and was followed by an immediate softening of Japanese threats toward the United States. The second warning is expected to be equally unwelcome to Japan as an indication that its efforts to placate American opinion have had little success.

Finding Jobs for All Found Real U. S. Job

Battle of America V

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The toughest problem in the modern Battle of America is "jobs."

A man who is always sure he can find a job is history's freest and most secure individual. He is as free as a frontiersman, but without the physical hardships. The kinds of jobs provided by the capitalist system, if the system provides enough of them to go round, give a combination of security and freedom. In Germany and Russia a man may have security without freedom, and in China freedom without security. The hardest thought men face today is that freedom and security may not be had at the same time. Yet in the American "jobs" such a combination exists—if there are enough of them.

But there aren't enough of them. The gap today leaves about 8,000,000 men without the security of a job.

When there aren't enough jobs, hardships don't stop with the man who can't get work. They reach the man whose job is precarious. Extensive unemployment makes it difficult or impossible to raise wages, or sometimes even to hold them except by strikes, strike threats, or government pressure. Unemployment is an infinitely greater drag on the wage level than any employer selfishness. The wage problem is fundamentally the same of the job problem.

Too Many Farmers

So also is the farm problem. There are more farmers than we need. The natural and economical thing would be for some of them to find better jobs in town—but those jobs aren't to be found.

The manufacturer, too, is involved. He can't employ everybody, because he can't sell all he can make. His share of the problem is the "paradox of plenty," or "the limited market."

Politicians gain, for these various insecurities drive people into the arms of government. They make manufacturers ask for tariffs, farmers for quotas, and workmen for relief.

But the barometer of this whole problem is the number of unemployed.

By that gauge the New Deal has failed on a major problem. It has been preoccupied with punishing business for past sins, and keeping it from future ones. It has been preoccupied with economic plans which would so radically change the Nation that it would be hardly worth while to stop to fix the present system of providing jobs, since such superior substitutes are imagined. Even those of the New Deal who do not hold to wholesale reorganization of society seem to feel that a few million unemployed are inevitable. So "make-work" relief is the New Deal's answer.

But it is not a good answer.

The defense program is helping greatly—for the time. Already shortages in skilled labor are in sight, thus ending insecurity so far as skilled workmen are concerned. The demand for labor may spread from defense out to non-defense industries, from skilled labor down to unskilled labor, and from industry to farming.

But the defense program won't go on indefinitely, and economics must be bankrupt if we can have economic security for American citizens only when we have national insecurity for America.

The reforms of recent years have not met the problem. Some have not been aimed at it at all, such as those regulating Wall Street and the utility, shipping, trucking, and communications industries. Most of the others have merely treated symptoms or stopped gaps—like the Social Security Act, the Wagner Housing Act, the various relief programs and the whole farm program. Pump-priming has not met it, because if it went far enough it would only substitute the budget deficit problem.

The Republicans claim Mr. Willkie's election would give everyone jobs.

Probably the return of the Republicans would produce a great many jobs. They apparently have no great heart for cutting the budget, but on the other hand obviously want to end the lambasting of business, stop the repeated alarms and surprises which have been sending business adventurers into the storm cellar. With a little peace of mind business would be a good deal more prolific of jobs.

But people haven't forgotten 1932. And there have been business cycles as long as there has been modern business—some 300 years.

And a whole decade of unprecedented experiment in almost every imaginable means of preventing hard times has produced little. Of the two most ambitious experiments, "managed credit" went aglimmering in the fall of 1937, and "compensated economy," or "pump-priming," has turned out to mean merely big deficits in bad times, small deficits in good times, and some kind of deficits all the time.

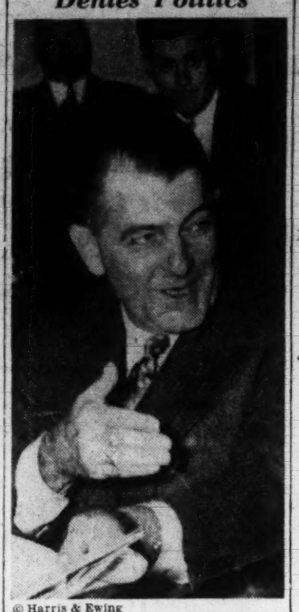
One Real Hope

If Republicans really could give everybody jobs, it would be revolutionary. "Everybody" is a big word. It would include the marginal farmers and the Joads of the "Grapes of Wrath." It would mean the "technologically unemployed." It would mean the surplus coal miners and textile workers. It would mean heavy migrations—not of beaten people from blasted hopes but of people singing about new jobs. It would put labor into a "seller's market" in which the man with labor to sell would have equal bargaining power with the employer, even if he had no union to back him up. It would outmode pressure blocs, vested political interests, quota systems, and tariffs.

But while it seems too good to be so simply promised, there is one real hope in the situation. Whoever wins, the fact is being aired that relief is only a stopgap. If Mr. Willkie wins, it will mean that the American people have rejected, as solutions for the job problem, both the country-squire program of relief, and what might be called a "pie-in-the-sky" program of concentrating all hope on some new and romantically different kind of society where the job problem will (presumably) not turn up.

With these out, and with business going at nearly capacity, Mr. Willkie will face the challenge of looking for some new kind of floor to build against future depressions. There certainly is one.

Denies Politics



© Harris & Ewing

Howard O. Hunter

Acting Commissioner of the Work Projects Administration who appeared recently before the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee to deny charges that relief rolls were being padded for the sole purpose of obtaining votes for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Hunter said that WPA employment now is lower in relation to the total number of unemployed than at any comparable period since the beginning of the program.

Washington Sideglances

Mrs. Borah's interest in who is to be president intimates nickname of 'Mrs. Gallup'—Another incident in connection with campaign buttons; and one recalling more than three little pigs.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Mrs. Gallup: Mrs. William E. Borah, widow of the Senator, is telling friends that on a recent trip West, she asked so many questions about people's political views "they began to think I was Mrs. Gallup."

'Gentle' Reader: Miss Ruby Black, author of a new biography on Eleanor Roosevelt, was autographing books at a local department store when a determined woman approached wearing a large button enscribed, "We don't want Eleanor Either."

Suspecting the woman would not want to buy a book, Miss Black inquired if she would like to look at it.

"No," said the woman flatly, pointing to her button. " I came here to have you look at this."

Nearing 40: Mail from the Wage-Hour Administration these days carries the slogan: "Overtime begins at 40." Meaning, of course, to call attention to the fact that after Oct. 24, the national maximum work week will be 40 hours. Any more hours call for overtime pay.

'Big, Bad Wolf': Democrats at headquarters here are laughing at a tale drifting in from the Midwest about a farmer who carried a live piglet to one of Henry Wallace's campaign speeches.

At intervals, he'd give the pig's tail a good twist, causing it to give out a lively squeal. Then in a loud voice he'd comfort it:

"There little pig. That's all right. I won't let Henry Wallace get you."

One Law Too Many: A panegyric on the homing pigeon delivered in the House the other day by Representative Joseph L. Pfeifer (D) of New York, evidently left President Roosevelt cold.

Heaping praise on the courageous little bird for its faithful service to Noah as well as to the "lost battalion in the Argonne Forest," the Brooklyn Congressman prevailed upon the House to outlaw deliberate wounding or mutilation of homing pigeons.

President Roosevelt vetoed the measure as a "somewhat unnecessary new law."

Board Is Named to Assure Priority for Defense Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—With industrial output setting a new, all-time high, President Roosevelt by executive order announces a system of priorities, and a special Government board to administer it, to see that national defense orders are put ahead of prior private orders.

Simultaneously the Government took over 110 airplanes built in the United States for the Swedish Air Force, acting over Swedish protests through a law passed Oct. 10, 1940, granting power to take over materials ordered by foreign purchasers that are required for national defense. The airplanes consist of 60 pursuit and 50 light bombers made by the Republic Aviation Corporation, New York.

These two steps indicate the growing pressure of the defense program, now rounding into its second, and more difficult, phase.

The first phase, as seen here, was the relatively simple step of appropriating large sums, and of then allocating contracts to manufacturers, whose plants were largely on paper. In the first phase the loosely organized National Defense Commission, which has only advisory power, was adequate.

The second phase now coincides with the national election. It is the harder task of transforming paper orders into actual airplanes, guns and battleships. This phase is infinitely complex. It means shifts in the emphasis of American economy, priorities of orders, probably later control or regimentation of bottle-neck industries, and the closest meshing of diplomatic, domestic and economic matters for speed and yet more speed. It is generally agreed that closer coordination is required, and after the election it is expected that Mr. Roosevelt, if returned, will name a single head, or a small co-ordinating group, perhaps a super-cabinet, to manage matters. If Mr. Willkie is elected, the President is expected to take him immediately into confidence in handling this non-political phase of national defense.

For the new priorities board, Mr. Roosevelt yesterday named three members of the Defense Advisory Commission, William S. Knudsen, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Leon Henderson, with Donald M. Nelson, co-ordinator of purchasing for the Defense Commission, named as Administrator of Priorities. Mr. Roosevelt indicated this unprecedented peacetime control over industry was taken at the instance of the National Defense Council. In a statement Mr. Nelson explained that the appointment did not mean that a mandatory system of priorities on all national defense contracts would be instituted immediately.

The Federal Reserve Board set its output index for September at 124 (1935-39 equalling 100) compared to 122 in August, 126 for last December and 113 at the highest peak in 1929. Since then, according to estimates by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, heavy new orders assure a further rise in business activity to all-time peak levels during the balance of 1940.

New Type Planes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The War Department announced today delivery to the Air Corps at Wright Field, Ohio, of the first of two new type planes,—the Stinson O-49 and "The New Flying Fortress, B17C."

The Stinson O-49, undergoing tests by the Air Corps, is an observation plane. The Department said it was the first of a number of such ships for which the Stinson Aircraft Division of the Aviation Manufacturing Company, Nashville, Tenn., was awarded a contract for approximately $2,000,000.

The Army said what it called the "New Flying Fortress" was practically identical with previous planes in the series, except that instead of "blisters" on the earlier models, flat-type gun turrets have been installed. It is a 22-ton, all-metal, low-wing monoplane with a wing span of 105 feet, 70 feet long, and an overall height of 15 feet.

The crew consists of a commanding officer, pilot, co-pilot, navigator, engineer, bomber, radio operator, and gunners.

24-Hour School Day

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23 (AP)—A 24-hour school day may develop for Kansas City out of the national defense program.

The 4 p. m. to midnight classes at Manual High and Vocational School for training skilled labor needed in defense industries have become so crowded that Principal O. H. Day recommended midnight to 8 a. m. training. High School youngsters have classes from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

U. S. Bases in Far Pacific Called Urgent Need by Knox

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 — The United States needs and "will have" far-flung bases in the Pacific Ocean, Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared as the New York Herald Tribune's tenth annual Forum on Current Problems considered its first-session topic, "The State of American Preparedness," here today.

How far-flung these bases shall be awaits the outcome of events "now in the making," he added. At the same time, in contradistinction to the position taken by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, for a separate Department of Aviation in the Cabinet, Colonel Knox, a life-long Republican and Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936, declared his opposition to the establishment of a separate command for Naval and Army flying.

Colonel Knox said only "reckless ignorance of the first principles of successful warfare" would propose separate commands for surface ships and the air arm of the fleet or for the land and air commands of the land forces. Mr. Willkie, who will address the Forum tomorrow evening, is believed to have confined his proposals to the establishment of a separate Cabinet authority to deal with aviation.

Other speakers at the Herald Tribune Forum, which is billed as a discussion of "America's Second Fight for Freedom, 1776-1940," sounded a call to Americans to build with heart, mind and body a "total defense" which would be democracy's answer to total war.

Democracy Not Finished

This all-out defense, speakers stressed, includes rooting out of consciousness the arch "fifth columnist" menacing free peoples today, namely the fear that "democracy is finished."

Among the speakers this afternoon were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, discussing the "Backlog of Preparedness"; Walter Lippmann, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune; Sidney Hillman, director of the Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission; Miss Harriett Elliott, director of its Consumer Division; Col. William J. Donovan and Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, playwright and author.

Colonel Knox declared that since in the present warfare oil and food are as essential as gunpowder, and since within Europe's boundaries there is no adequate supply of either, the nations which control the seas control the destinies of the world.

"Every private shipyard in the United States equipped to build warships is laying down ships for every way and building more ways," he said. "Every Government Navy Yard is building ships to capacity, and the capacity in each of them is being extended. I wish to emphasize the fact that our ships now are being delivered well ahead of schedule. They will come faster in 1941 and even faster in 1942."

Discussing the strategy of national defense, Mr. Lippmann urged that the United States make every effort to bolster the resistance of both the British and the Chinese Governments, declaring that as long as Britain and China stand, the United States cannot be challenged and the Western Hemisphere is safe from invasion.

While American policy may be confused in the final hysteria of an election campaign, he added, the policy of both Presidential candidates agrees on these points. It is realized, he said, that a wise program demands assistance to these nations which are helping to immobilize the new Axis alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy. Meanwhile, the United States must be building up it Navy, an Air Force and an Army capable of defending the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the lands about the Panama Canal.

Must Guard Blessings

The events of the past six months have shown that no nation can settle down in complacency and in self-indulgence to enjoy the blessings which they inherit from their forefathers, Mr. Lippman held.

Labor, which recognizes that its aspirations are the first casualties in a dictatorship, is "all out" to defend American democracy, Mr. Hillman pledged. He related how, to provide new worker efficiency for the $7,500,000,000 worth of defense contracts, with more to come, the United States Employment Service has made an inventory of 5,200,000 unemployed, classified according to skills and experience, and how a "training within industry" program has been established designed to enable every defense industry to increase his skill.

"The underlying motif of our defense program," Miss Elliott, director of the Defense Commission's Consumer Division, declared, "is to make America impregnable by making Americans strong—stronger than ever before—sturdier in body, steadier in nerves, surer in living."

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, who was in France until the final German onslaught, urged Americans to cast out their fears that "democracy is finished" and attain the "incredible morale" of the British civilian—a morale, she said, which France did not have.

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Army Offers Older Women Jobs in Camps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—The United States Army is advertising jobs for women of maturity.

From this group, one of the hardest-hit in the job shortage of the last 10 years, the War Department will provide the "feminine touch" for its fast-expanding network of military camps.

Women between 25 and 50 are wanted to serve as hostesses and librarians at Army camps, posts and stations. Salaries will run from $1,620 to $2,600 a year.

Mothers are warned that they will not be employed at camps where their sons or other relatives are stationed.

Here are the qualifications the morale division of the War Department has laid down for various personnel in the Army's contemplated feminine contingent:

Senior hostess: must be a graduate of high school, or equivalent; must have at least three years' experience as a hostess, or equivalent in a similar occupation; minimum age, 30; maximum age, 50; annual slary, $2,100.

Junior hostess: same requirements except as to age; minimum age 25; maximum age, 45; annual salary, $1,620.

Army plans call for one chief hostess and two juniors at each camp where a service club is maintained.

Corps area librarian: Must be a graduate of a college or university of recognized standing, or the equivalent; must be a graduate from an accredited library school, or the equivalent; must have at least five years' experience in responsible library work, including one year in an administrative capacity, must have special knowledge of library organization; minimum age 30 (female); 35 (male); maximum age, 50 (both); annual salary, $2,600.

Post, camp or station librarian: must be graduate of high school, or the equivalent; must be a graduate of an accredited library school, or the equivalent; must have at least one year's experience other than clerical, in library work, and must be familiar with the use of modern library methods; minimum age, 25; maximum age, 45; annual salary, $2,100; sex, female.

In making appointments, the Army announces, primary consideration will be given to individuals from local communities insofar as qualified personnel is available. No accommodations are available for dependents in Government quarters. Applicants with dependents must make private arrangements for them.

China's Refusal of Defeat Bars Profits for Japanese

The following account of the work of the guerrillas in North China is one of the first authentic reports, based on personal observation, to come from China since the early days of the Chinese invasion. It shows that the guerrillas, although working behind the Japanese lines, administer larger areas than do the Japanese themselves and that in many parts they have inaugurated a more democratic and less corrupt system than has previously been experienced by the Chinese.

By David Welle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Almost a million Chinese regulars and irregulars are active behind Japan's lines in North China, according to the Yung Pao, mouthpiece of the Japanese army in North China. Some 800,000 armed Chinese are led by China's famed 8th Route Army, the former Chinese Red Army.

These figures do not include the regular Chinese armies which continually threaten Japanese advance lines at the southernmost borders of North China.

Despite her avowed intention of removing the "red menace" from North China, Japanese have had to admit the presence of larger and stronger communist-led forces than were in existence at the outbreak of hostilities more than three years ago. And a large part of this growth is the result of the unwilling assistance of the Japanese themselves.

Early in the war the Japanese marched rapidly over North China driving Chinese troops before them. Taking advantage of the concentration of the Japanese army on these troops, 8th Route Army forces penetrated into wide areas behind the Japanese advance and through propaganda, organization and a minimum of fighting were able to set up a working political administration. By the time Japan's strategists awakened to what had happened, it was too late.

Since that time Japan's garrisons and "punitive forces" have launched one "mopping up" campaign after another. They have been successful only in the temporary dispersing of large guerrilla forces. The guerrillas, however, have regularly returned again to fight.

Arms Smuggled in Junks

There is not a province in North China in which guerrilla activity is absent. Recent Japanese reports tell of gun-running along the coast of Shantung, Chinese guerrillas being supplied with munitions smuggled in on Chinese junks. Only 20 miles north of the seaport of Tsingtao in the same province, one local Chinese press reported the capture of a Chinese guerrilla arsenal producing both arms and ammunition.

In the mountains of inland Shansi Province, the guerrillas have been in control ever since the outbreak of hostilities. Here the roadless mountains with their high cliffs and deep gorges prevent all save the largest of Japanese forces from penetrating. And even they have great difficulty in maintaining communication and supply lines. The successful occupation of strategic points by Japanese forces has often been followed by hasty retreat due to the problem of supplies.

The hills and mountains not far west of Peiping are the scene of activities of the increasing powerful guerrilla forces of General Hsiao K'e, variously estimated to number from 100,000 to 200,000 men. The object of a Japanese mopping-up expedition only a month or two ago, General Hsiao's forces not only remain, but have greatly increased their numbers. They are not, however, very well armed, many of the newly recruited irregulars being without rifles.

Exercise Political Control . .

Even on the plains south of Peiping the guerrillas control large districts. Their political workers direct the administration of territory mistakenly mapped as Japanese. Regularly "mopped up," according to Japanese military reports, these small but numerous guerfilla groups continue to prevent the peaceful operation of Japanese political and economic controls.

Early in the Sino-Japanese war, guerrilla-instigated attacks on Japanese-controlled railways in North China were featured regularly. Today, however, such attacks are relatively rare. An occasional wreck is reported, but no concerted effort at making railway operations impossible has been undertaken. It is claimed that with the shortage of supplies, the guerrillas themselves desire commodities brought into the interior over the railways. Once delivered to the inland districts, by purchase or capture they may replenish their wants.

Japanese control of railways, however, does not hinder guerrilla movement through these zones. During the past season, when grains were lacking in the western mountains of this Province, regular transport service was carried on by means of which grains were moved from the central plain over the railway and safely into the mountains. Recently a train from the south was delayed in arriving in Peiping while some 10,000 guerrillas crossed the railway.

Dispute Over Food Supplies

Clashes between Japanese and guerrillas are not as often as would be expected. The guerrillas continue to avoid them unless certain of victory. And the Japanese seek them only during major mopping up campaigns which last just a few weeks. Inter-guerrilla conflicts have for some time been more prevalent than Japanese and guerrilla engagements.

Scarcity of foodstuffs and other supplies are one cause of these inter-Chinese differences. Another, and an increasingly important one, is the conflict in methods between Eighth Route and non-Eighth Route assimilated guerrillas. The former depend largely on the mobilization and arming of the people, whereas the latter not only frown upon such activities but break them up where they control. At this time, it is the Eighth Route Army and its assimilated forces which dominate the behind-the-lines scene in North China.

Although the Japanese Army has by no means consolidated its positions, neither have the guerrillas approached their avowed aim of driving the Japanese from North China. Militarily, guerrilla practice remains one of attacking only when assured of victory, and of conserving their strength for future combat. Criticism has arisen among many peasants that the guerrilla policy is one solely of strength conservation with no intent to actively resist.

Such criticism overlooks one important factor, the guerrillas do not have adequate striking power, they lack the weapons necessary to drive a highly-mechanized foe from North China. Military supplies from the Soviet Union to China have not reached the guerrillas in North China, but have been purposely routed to the Central Government forces in Central and South China.

Many Japanese Immobilized

Forces relying upon primitive-made hand grenades and bullets cannot take the offensive against an enemy fully equipped with high-powered rifles and munitions, bombing planes and gas. As a result the guerrillas have been forced to fall back on their program of exhausting the Japanese and making it impossible for them to reap the profits of exploitation in North China. At the same time, so far as the other fronts in China are concerned, the guerrillas have effectively immobilized large forces of Japanese.

If the guerrillas have been ineffective, it can also be said, so far as North China is concerned, that the Japanese have been equally ineffective. For there is a greater number of guerrillas in North China today than at any other time since the outbreak of hostilities. It is in economic and political warfare that the greatest successes of the eighth Route Army have come.

Japan's militarists had counted on financing their activities on the Chinese mainland through exploitation of occupied areas. Guerrilla leaership has sought to sabotage that plan, and has been in large part successful.

The currency of the Japanese-sponsored Federal Reserve Bank, though issued in tremendous quantities, has yet to penetrate deeply into the interior. Chinese national currency and the many locally produced currencies are preferred. Partly responsible is the fear of punishment for possessing Japanese-sponsored currency. Another factor is the suspicion of inflated paper money of which the Chinese have had pre-war experience in the warlord currencies.

"Battle for the Grain"

Trade control is another economic policy enforced by China's guerrillas. Primarily intended to stop the provisioning of the Japanese enemy with Chinese-grown products, it also has the purpose of retaining sufficient produce for the provisioning of the guerrillas and the inhabitants in the hinterland.

The efforts of both Japanese and guerrillas to control the foodstuff production of North China have resulted in what might be termed a "battle for the grain." Both Japanese and guerrillas want all available grain. The loser, unfortunately, is the producing peasant, whose grains are often destroyed to prevent their falling into enemy hands.

Guerrilla control over agricultural production has meant the failure of one of Japan's desired plans—the increase of cotton production in order to obtain raw cotton at a minimum of cost. Early plans called for a 10-fold increase in North China cotton production.

Actually, marked decreases have been the result.

Entire credit for this sabotaged cotton plan, however, cannot be given to the Chinese guerrillas. It was effected partly by the floods and drought of last year, and to the Japanese policy of setting a low price on cotton, which discourages its planting by Chinese peasant farmers. The guerrilla policy of producing cotton sufficient only for their own needs has been the final blow to Japanese cotton hopes.

Chinese Troops Busy On Scattered Fronts

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Oct. 23

Japanese press reports indicate that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese forces are continuing effective operations on various fronts in China.

Summarizing September military operations, the press stated that General Chiang's troops and the Japanese fought 2,889 engagements during the month.

Although the Japanese claimed an unbroken series of victories, with 27,422 Chinese slain, the Chinese also claimed numerous successes.

Japanese military authorities, who last week reported they had surrounded 20 Chinese divisions in Anhwei Province, have since dropped the subject. Communiqués have not mentioned the Anhwei fighting for several days.

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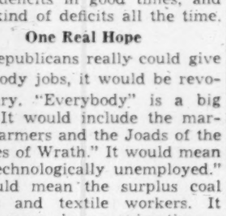
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The Hatch Acts: For Cleaner Politics

Two young ladies came to the door. "We're here to bring some Roosevelt buttons," said one and volunteered a handful of stickers, buttons and other political paraphernalia. One of the sisters was not carrying any campaign material nor wearing any buttons.

"Where's your button?"- the householder inquired.

"Oh, I can't wear any," was the reply. "I'm employed by the Government, you know, and because of the Hatch Act my sister has to do the political work now."

This story is not apocryphal. The episode happened in Boston, and during this campaign it probably is being repeated with variations in many parts of the nation every day. For the election of 1940 is being conducted under different rules than any previous campaign. New laws are in effect to prevent "pernicious political activities"—the Hatch Acts, affecting between two and three million Federal, State and municipal employees and safeguarding millions more on relief.

Effects Yet Imponderable

To what extent the Hatch Acts will be able to improve the political ethics of the United States no one yet knows. But it is clear, as the opening anecdote reveals, that government workers at least are exercising more caution in their activities than ever before. It is likewise clear that relief recipients and WPA workers are more free in this election than in the by-elections of 1938 when conditions were such that a congressional investigation was necessary.

The outcome of this investigation, the disclosures it revealed of politics in relief, particularly in Kentucky, became the prologue to the Hatch Acts of 1939 and 1940. These acts were introduced and carried through Congress under the leadership of Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico.

The two acts were passed separately, the first affecting only Federal workers and the latter affecting many State employees, particularly in highway and welfare departments. Each measure was enacted only after a stiffly fought contest in Congress.

Summary of the Acts

The chief political activities barred to Federal employees by the act of 1939 are as follows:

Intimidation or coercion to influence votes in national elections.
Promising a Federal job or work relief in return for political activity.
Threatening loss of a Federal job, or relief, for failure to give political support.
Use of the names of relief workers for political purposes.
Soliciting or receiving political contributions from relief workers.
Activity by anyone in an administrative or supervisory position of the Government in political campaigns.

By the 1940 act the same regulations were extended to apply to State and local workers paid in part by Federal funds. This statute also provides three important additions: That no firms under Government contracts shall furnish political contributions; that contributions by private individuals to any political campaign shall not exceed $5,000; and that collections and expenditures by any one political party shall not exceed more than $3,000,000 in any one year.

Application to Conventions

One of the political activities barred to Federal workers under the new laws is the privilege of attending a national convention as a delegate. This aroused some hope among Republicans that President Roosevelt might lose control of the Democratic national convention, that independent delegates might even "revolt." This did not occur. And the Hatch Acts do not seem to have made any profound changes in control of the conventions.

There are other ways in which the Hatch Act is already having noticeable effects. There was that affair about the Democratic campaign book. The original intention of the party was to sell the book for 25 cents. It carried, of course, many pages of costly advertising. When this was announced, the Republicans raised a hue and cry that such a money-raising policy—notwithstanding it had long been a Democratic party custom—would be in violation of the Hatch Acts. Democratic spokesmen denied this but after considerable dispute it was announced that the campaign book would be given away free.

Party Interpretations

Another argument developed between the parties over the provision that individuals shall not contribute more than $5,000 to any political campaign. The Republicans construed this to mean that an individual could contribute $5,000 to the national campaign, a similar sum to a state campaign, and so on. The Democrats, including Senator Hatch, objected and said the Republican interpretation violated the spirit of the law.

On another point the Republican nominee refused to benefit by an interpretation that the $3,000,000 limitation applied only to each organization, such as the national committee, state committees, and independent clubs separately. Mr. Willkie insisted that the total outlay for the presidential campaign by all units combined be kept within the figure.

The G. O. P. recently had its opportunity to make criticism when Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Committee Chairman, announced an opinion that friends and relatives of Federal employees could contribute campaign gifts without violating the Hatch laws. Immediately the Republicans termed this move as against the spirit if not the letter of the acts, and the controversy remains unsettled.

Thus the Hatch Acts have already had a restraining influence upon the campaign. And one thing, particularly, seems to have been accomplished: these laws apparently have stopped the flagrant abuses by which relief workers have been under political duress to contribute and vote for the party in power, "or else." A veteran Washington correspondent reports: "So far as they go, the Hatch Acts seem generally beneficial."

Party War Chests: How (!) They Grow

Like the Federal budget, the amounts of money spent in presidential elections by the contending parties have been steadily rising throughout American history. In the estimate of a special Senate Committee, the over-all totals reached in 1936 by the national, State and local committees and offshoots were no less than $48,000,000.

This figure, of course, does not include any sums spent out of the public Treasury for purposes which critics describe as "bribing the electorate." It includes simply the amounts scraped together from contributors by hard-working party collectors. Mark Hanna, whose outlay for McKinley in 1896 was estimated at its highest at $16,500,000, would have to pay tribute to the golden touch(!) of the party treasurers of 1936.

Costs of Radio and Mail

The precise effect of the Hatch Act upon all this remains to be measured. It certainly means the decentralization of campaign financing and the breaking down of contributions into small morsels not larger than $5,000. But of course it is not an air-tight protection against what has been called "buying one half of America and selling the rest." This phrase, of course, is too flip. The fact is that the modern machinery of publicity is very costly. Radio time consists of golden quarter-hours, the larger the network the more golden it becomes. It would cost $2,500,000 to send a single circular to all potential voters. So the over-all spending of $48,000,000 is perhaps not so horrifying as it sounds.

The important thing is not where these great funds go, but whence they come. Few votes are demonstrably bought by this kind of party expenditure, but a good deal of power and place in national policy is bought by party contributions.

Unlike some European parties, major American parties do not exact dues from their members. (The Socialist Party has a stamp contribution plan which is probably more democratic and satisfactory than anything in the major parties.) Despite the two Hatch Acts, public officials and patronage holders are still expected to dig down into their pockets and fatten the party treasury. "Fat cats" still rhyme with "diplomats"—although the market for diplomats isn't so very big these days.

Large Contributions

There are still many persons of ardent conviction who contribute to party treasuries because they believe basic matters of principle to be at stake. But impartial students are agreed that far and away the biggest contributions come from persons or groups who have something tangible at stake, and hope to profit in some way or other from the victory of the party. Corporations are forbidden by law to contribute, but this has never prevented gifts by their officers and officers' wives.

In 1936, contributions of $5,000 or more—now forbidden by the Hatch Act—made up 24.2 per cent of the Republican fund and 26.0 per cent of the Democratic fund. Yet 282 Republican contributors gave $1,836,605 to their committee in 1936 as against $654,382 from 79 Democrats, in both cases in amounts of $5,000 or more. There has been a steady increase of small contributions in both parties.

While Republicans in 1936 derived 99.2 per cent of their funds from direct cash contributions, the Democrats took only 48 per cent in this way, including $770,218 from labor unions, and had to resort to all kinds of novel money-raising methods for the rest. Some 15.5 per cent came from the "Roosevelt nominator division," an organization of $1 contributors. Sale of the convention book, at prices up to $100, including an autograph of President Roosevelt, brought in 9.2 per cent, and advertising in this book from various corporations and interests produced 7.4 per cent. The Jackson Day dinners, at prices ranging up to $100 a plate, netted 6.1 per cent.

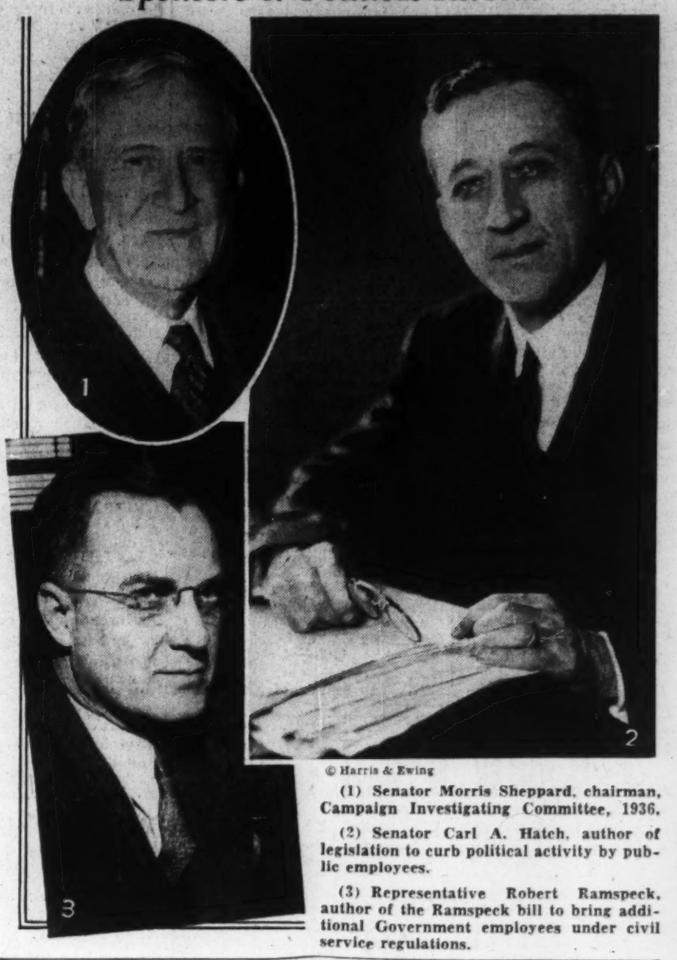
The following tables tell the story of campaign contributions more clearly than words:

National Committee Expenditures*

Year	Republicans	Democrats
1912	$1,071,549	$1,134,848
1916	2,441,565	2,284,590
1920	5,417,541	1,470,371
1924	4,020,478	1,108,836
1928	6,256,111	2,245,975
1932	2,900,052	2,245,975
1936	8,892,972	5,194,741

*Not including local committees and offshoots.

Sponsors of Political Reform



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(1) Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman, Campaign Investigating Committee, 1936.

(2) Senator Carl A. Hatch, author of legislation to curb political activity by public employees.

(3) Representative Robert Ramspeck, author of the Ramspeck bill to bring additional Government employees under civil service regulations.

TVA to Repay States for Lost Income

By Ralph W. Cessna

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23—Tennessee Valley folks are happy to find that one of the controversial quirks in the operation of the TVA has been ironed out at last. It's the matter of loss of tax income by local government units. The solution came last June in the form of a joint Congressional Resolution amending the original TVA Act, but its full import was made known here only recently through announcements from the TVA offices analyzing the new arrangement.

The resolution, called the Norris-Sparkman Act, appropriates funds to make up for the amounts that local taxing bodies lost when the tax-immune TVA took over, without so much as a "please" or "thank you," sizable pieces of land in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Kentucky.

These appropriations will, as a matter of fact, TVA spokesmen say, leave the States and local governments a little bit on the heavy end of the scales.

When Government engineers came into the Tennessee Valley in 1934 and, taking over private lands along the big rivers, began to prepare huge reservoirs and throw up mammoth dams, most folks looked on with approval. The project, they felt, would mean more and cheaper electricity, better utilization of the region's resources, and help in flood control and soil conservation. But tax collectors in the six States involved glanced over their books and began to wonder. Government property is not taxable. The land the TVA took over had, for the most part, been turning goodly sums into the public treasuries. This tax flow stopped when Uncle Sam took over. It meant losses of millions of dollars in tax revenue.

The original act did provide for payment to Tennessee and Alabama of 5 per cent of the gross revenues from sales of power generated in those States by the Authority, in lieu of taxes, but it was soon apparent that this money amounted to but a trickle, an insignificant proportion of the actual loss.

The tax collectors went to their Mayors and Governors and complained.

The odd part of it was that when the complaints were made to the TVA heads they nodded their heads, sympathetically.

The bill that has now been put into effect came, therefore, out of what was more or less a joint effort of the local authorities and the TVA heads. Then, why the delay? The answer is just one word, "Congress," and that's about as far as anyone can go.

The TVA authorities figured—and it is probably not an excessive estimate—that the former taxes collectible on TVA property, including 40 per cent of reservoir lands allocable to power, totaled $1,018,000.

Under the new arrangement TVA claims that it will, during the 1941 fiscal period, return to the local units in lieu of taxes a total of $1,545,000, or actually $527,000 more than they got before in taxes. The TVA people also claim that the States and local governments now collect a total of $232,000 more in taxes from power property bought by electric plants purchasing and distributing TVA power, than they did before the TVA came along.

Argentina Considering 'Family Salaries' Plan

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Argentine Government is considering a plan for "family salaries," similar to that recommended in unoccupied France, in an attempt to correct the country's economic ills created by the European war.

Chile Cautious In Its Study Of Neighbors' Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 23—This country is cautious but not critical in examining the agreement reached in Rio de Janeiro between the Finance Ministers of Brazil and Argentina. It is recalled that, so far, it is merely a list of recommendations, though no doubt is entertained of mutual ratification.

The agreement, it is recognized, does not represent formal barter, but practically the same result is reached without altering either country's financial system. There is praise for the economic statesmanship shown on both sides. It must have been difficult to bring together two neighbors with a diversity of production and each long suspicious of the other's trade policies.

From this viewpoint it is encouraging for South American neighbors. But the doctrinal question crops up as to whether these unilateral pacts are conducive to continental harmony or rather will tend to division into groups and to the development of trade rivalries with opposing interests.

The Argentine-Brazilian pact did not ignore the continental aspect of the pact. The sixth clause suggests that similar agreements be concerted between other American nations. Sister republics are invited to negotiate similarly. This, however, is very different from an invitation to adhere to a trade pact and share the opportunities it opens up.

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British Bombs Cut Reich's Production

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Air Ministry news service said today that it had reliable information that 20 per cent of Germany's productive capacity had been affected by British bombing, and that the Germans have been forced to contemplate the "rebuilding" of Hamburg, the Reich's greatest seaport.

This information was given out as a London fog made thicker by the smoke of a million chimney pots which had all but blanked out German air raiders last night and grounded the Royal Air Force offensive against Germany, continued to hold back raiders over London during the entire morning.

In the Meuhof area of Hamburg, for instance, large oil refineries have been forced to close, and three silos containing 10,000 tons of wheat, docks, and important dockside buildings were said to have been destroyed.

Repair Jobs at Hamburg

A recent advertisement in Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter, headed "Replanning and Rebuilding of Hanseatic Hamburg," offered a "good period of employment" to numerous persons from "architects to the lowest grade of clerks."

Hamburg is the location of the Blohm & Voss ship builders, who at present are completing the Bismarck, one of Germany's four 35,000 ton battleships building.

The British Air Ministry announced that in a renewal of attacks on Hamburg, "tons of high explosives" and more than 1,000 incendiary bombs were dropped on the shipyards and docks.

The extent of damage to the German seaport is seen in a statement in D. N. B., official German News Agency, on Oct. 10, that certain sections of the city were "a shamble of ashes."

British sources also said that evidence had come to hand of the wrecking of a gasworks at Gelsenkirchen, which is one of the largest of its kind in Europe.

Factories Heavily Damaged

They added that a neutral observer reported a large Berlin factory making precision machinery for the fighting services has been brought to a temporary standstill, while elsewhere in the city another factory containing machinery of vital importance also suffered severe damage from direct bomb hits.

Another informant was quoted as saying that much damage had been done to railway property in Berlin, and service on the rapid transit system interrupted on several of its sections.

As a result of open criticism of German antiaircraft defenses, authoritative sources said, one of Germany's leading newspapers recently had published the following statement:

"A large section of the population appears to have a completely wrong idea of the possibilities of antiaircraft barrage. For example, the opinion is freely expressed that the 'Flak' should shoot down many more British Aircraft than it does, and even prevent them from flying over German territory."

Japan Loses Cargo

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 23 (AP) — British authorities removed 1,600 tons of alleged contraband from the Japanese freighter Durban Maru, which sailed Oct. 21 for the United States after a four day halt here for examination of her cargo.

The nature of the goods removed was not disclosed. The Durban Maru was en route from Lisbon.

[Officers of two Japanese steamers which previously had put into Bermuda for cargo examination said on reaching New York that they had been met by British warships outside Lisbon and ordered to make the Bermuda call.]

Ersatz Bombs

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Reuters (British news agency) quoted the Moscow radio as saying the Nazi air force is using concrete casings for its bombs instead of metal and also using gasoline bombs to replace more expensive incendiaries.

"The vast expenditure of metal in air bombing has induced Germany to look for substitutes and concrete has been found to be a suitable material," the announcer was quoted as saying.

British Order New Type Plane in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25 — Some details of a "secret" plane that will be turned out in quantites for the British by the Glenn L. Martin Company of this city were disclosed by an announcement recently made from New York by Air Commander C. B. A. Baker, of the British Purchasing Commission.

The new American-made British plane is to be known as the "Baltimore." It is to be a bomber of medium size, and, it is reported of particularly high power. It has been designed to meet the new needs of the Royal Air Force as revealed by tactical experience in recent months.

Under a unique form of contract the British Government will take all of the new ships of this type that the Martin company can produce before the end of next year. Only the requirements of the United States' military forces would be a limiting factor of this contract. Meanwhile, production is proceeding in Baltimore on a large order of 167-B4's—the same type of high speed attack bomber built in quantity last year for the French Government.

'Contact' in Five Languages Heard on British Air Fields

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—A Czech ace of the R. A. F., identified only as squadron leader "Joseph F." was officially credited with a bag of 27 German planes.

He escaped from Prague after the German occupation of March, 1939, and joined the Polish air force before the outbreak of the war. He was credited with shooting down 11 German planes in the brief German-Polish war. Before he was killed early this month he was credited with a total of 16 more over France and England.

LONDON (AP)—They shout "contact!" in five foreign languages, not including the American, these days on the flying fields of Britain.

When a Luftwaffe raider, dodging his way through the barrage above the white cliffs of Dover, sights an avenging fighter on his tail he doesn't know if his foe is British or a native of one of these countries which Germany has overrun—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands and France.

And soon his doubts will be complicated by Americans of the Eagle Squadron, now in training as the newest addition to the flying foreign legion.

The Americans, under Col. Charles Sweeney, honorary group captain of the R. A. F., will complete their preparations in about six weeks and they hope to engage the Luftwaffe before Christmas.

All the American volunteers are commissioned as pilot officers but the ground staff may be British or Canadian.

The Poles are numerically the strongest unit of the legion. Over their stations British and Polish ensigns flutter from the same staffs.

Strange foreign tongues sound in villages where the allied airmen are encamped. Few could speak English when they reached these shores and interpreters and pantomime had to convey the words of R. A. F. instructors. Soon they picked up a few words of English and quickly learned to fly British planes.

Own Officers

Most of the Polish airmen reached England through Rumania, Syria and France after their country collapsed under German and Soviet Russian invasion. They have their own officers unlike some foreign units whose higher grades are staffed by British.

The Polish officers and men are being fitted gradually with R. A. F. uniforms marked by the badge of the Polish eagle. Their discipline is strict and has earned high praise from the British.

"When the Poles first came to this station they said, 'We want to do everything just as you do, please,'" a high-ranking R. A. F. officer told me.

"They insisted on mounting guard though we had to put an English sentry on duty with every Pole in case it was necessary to challenge anyone. The Poles couldn't make themselves understood."

The life in one northwest town has been considerably changed since the Poles flocked in. Now there are signs in Polish hanging in hotels and bars and a special Polish newspaper is on sale.

Anyone who can speak the language is sure of a job in one of the restaurants which try to cater to the Poles with their national dishes.

Two Polish fighter squadrons are flying hurricanes now in defense of London. One of these destroyed 71 German planes in 18 days, the British say. A Polish ace, Sergeant Josef Frantisek, is credited with shooting down five planes in a week.

Gets R. A. F. Award

Sergeant Frantisek was the first Pole to receive an R. A. F. award but because of fears for the safety of the Poles' relatives in Poland no further awards naming the men are likely to be announced until after the war.

The Poles also have two bomber squadrons which have co-operated with R. A. F. raiders in pounding German invasion bases along the coast of France.

Czech airmen who escaped to France as the Nazis executed their pre-war occupation of Czechoslovakia were removed from France in British ships and planes after the Vichy government signed its armistice with Germany. Like the Poles they brought their own mechanics.

A Czech Hurricane squadron, led by a British officer, claims to have brought down 38 German planes in the last six weeks of the battle of London, suffering "very few" losses of its own. It reports disposing of four Dorniers and two Messerschmitts in a single afternoon.

There are also two Czech bomber squadrons. One took part in a series of heavy raids on Germanheld objectives in Belgium within six weeks of its formation. The other now is striking at Italian forces in Africa from a desert location with the R. A. F. middle east command.

The flying Dutchmen and Norwegians are co-operating with the R. A. F. coastal command, making sea reconnaissances, protecting convoys and attacking U-boats. Most of the Dutch, formerly of the Netherlands naval air service, flew their own planes here when Holland was lost in Germany's May-time invasion of the low countries.

Victoria Cross

Wide World

John Hannah

Sergeant in the Royal Air Force, gunner, and radio operator who extinguished flames in the fuselage of his bombing plane after two of the crew had bailed out, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for "courage, coolness, and devotion to duty of the highest order."

Sergeant Hannah was a member of the crew of a bomber that took part in an attack on Germany. Photo passed by the British censor.

London Lists Raid Damage

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The embassies of the United States, Spain, and Japan and the London headquarters of the Governments of Australia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have been damaged in air raids, it was disclosed yesterday in a list of places authorized for publication.

The list, which contained dozens of famous buildings, streets, squares and districts which have been announced as damaged from time to time, included such places as the Associated Press of America Building, Austin Reed, a men's store, the Bank of England, where a bomb fell nearby, Berkeley Square, Berwick Market, Berwick Street, Bond Street, Bourne and Hollingsworth, a West End Department store; the British Museum courtyard, Bruton Street, Buckingham Palace, Burlington Arcade, Burlington Gardens, and Burlington House in Piccadilly. Continuing, the list disclosed damage to Carnaby Street, Charterhouse Clinic, Chelsea, Christ's Church at Westminster Bridge Road; Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington; County Hall Westminster; the Daily Herald Office, District Headquarters of the American Ambulance Unit at Tunbridge Wells, Kent; D. H. Evans, a West End department store; Elephant and Castle district; Eltham Palace, Evening Standard office; Ford showroom at Regent Street, Fulham; Great Ormond Street Hospital, Guildhall, where a bomb fell nearby; Hogarthy's House, and the House of Lords.

Varying degrees of damage were done to the Imperial War Museum, Indian Students Hostel, Inner Temple Library, Islington Parish Church, Italian Tourist Company, the Japanese Embassy, evacuated owing to time bomb; Jewin Chapel, John Lewis, another West End department store; Lambeth Palace, Lambeth Walk Market, Law Courts, London Hospital, Madame Tussaud's wax works, Maddox Street, Mayfair, the New Statesman and Nation Office, Oxford Street, Park Lane, Peter Robinson's, a West End department store, Piccadilly and Piccadilly Hotel, Port of London Authority Docks, Public Records Office.

The authorized list, although giving no details as to the extent of damage done, also recorded damage to Queen Mary's Hospital, Radnor House, Regent Street, Rotten Row, Royal Arcade, St. Augustine Church at Watling Street; St. Clemens Church, in East Cheap; St. Dunstan's Headquarters, St. Dunstan's in the East, St. Giles at Cripplegate; St. John the Evangelist at Smith Square; St. Magnus the Martyr, St. Margaret's at Westminster; St. Mary-at-the Hill, St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Paul's Churchyard, St. Swithin's at Church Street; St. Thomas' Hospital in Savile-row; Selfridge's well-known Oxford Street department store; Sloane House, Spanish Embassy, Belgrave Square, Statue of Richard Coeur de Lion at Old Palace; Swiss Relief Center, at Fitzroy Square; the Tate Gallery, Trinity College of Music, University College Library, Wallace Collection Courtyard, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Hall.

[A news photograph taken recently in London disclosed that the office of The Times sustained damage in a recent raid which left a hole in the front of the building and blew out all of the windows.]

Liddell Hart Raps 'Muddling'

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, military historian and strategist who was close to the War Office when Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha was War Secretary, charged "muddled thinking" yesterday in the conduct of the war and said Great Britain had "played repeatedly into Hitler's hands."

[Captain Liddell Hart has been a strong advocate of the defensive war, and has even gone as far as to suggest that any country taking the offensive in the present war would be defeated. He was military correspondent of the London Times until he was replaced shortly after the war broke last September.]

In a letter to the Manchester Guardian, he asserted that as a matter of "practical necessity" Britain should pursue an "offensive-defensive" strategy, and said that her policy of a waiting war had gone wrong because:

1—France left the Belgian frontier without a Maginot Line.

2—"Our Government took a sudden decision to guarantee Poland and Rumania without first securing the assistance of Russia—the maddest reversal of a policy of appeasement and retreat that could ever have been conceived."

Having thus got themselves into a hole, Captain Liddell Hart said, the Allies "could think of nothing better than to get in deeper."

"Through the first winter of the war they boasted of coming victory without any sign they had attempted to calculate the means or chances.

"By giving the public an exaggerated impression of our capacity to take the offensive," he wrote, "they inevitably fostered impatience with their own initial policy of restraint and were thus propelled toward greater recklessness. This was shown in a foolish desire to open up the war. . . ."

"The people of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium are suffering the consequences—and so are our own. All these troubles, like others still more recent, were precipitated by the offensive spirit manifested in talk and action uncontrolled by sober calculation.

"In that state of wishful intoxication we have played repeatedly straight into Hitler's hands. It is always folly to stir up a hornet's nest before you are adequately equipped to deal with it effectively."

New Industries Developed

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 22 (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies told a gathering of Sydney businessmen that in the process of organizing its wartime economy, Australia was developing such resources, and such dynamic power that when peace came it would be furnished with industrial skills previously undreamed of.

Every week produces new enterprises.

Flax growing is expected to contribute much to postwar expansion of primary industry. Twenty-one thousand acres in Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia have been planted with seed from the United Kingdom. Processing of the flax straw begins in December in seven newly established mills. The United Kingdom, which asked for the establishment of this new industry in Australia, will buy the produce of 13,000 acres.

Potash worth $1,500,000 will be produced from alumite deposits at Lake Campion, West Australia, replacing supplies received before the war from Germany and Palestine. Deposits are estimated to be sufficient to meet the needs of Australian Agricultural industries for 25 years at the present rate of consumption. The immediate aim is to produce 200 tons weekly.

Wool experts are investigating production from sweat in wool of other forms of potash used in the making of soft soaps and preserving dried fruits. The method being investigated consists of steeping the wool before scouring.

Imperial Chemical Industries has invested $2,500,000 in an alkali works at Adelaide, South Australia, which is already producing soda ash and will shortly add caustic soda, calcium chloride, bicarbonate of soda and other products.

The first Australian-made rubber insulated cables are being sold in Melbourne, and a large Anglo-Australian group is preparing to manufacture similar cables in New South Wales. The production of newsprint is expected to begin in the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Tasmania, in the new year. Eight Canadian operatives have arrived, and others will be trained locally. Another company is producing 10,000 tons annually of fine printing, typewriting, and writing papers at Burnie, Tasmania, and a Victorian company which began producing kraft paper pulp in Gippsland in 1939 is now turning out 30,000 tons a year, and will increase its plant to produce 15,000 tons a year more. All these companies are using Australian woods.

Turkey Equips Defense Units To Keep Full Independence

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 23 (AP)—The authoritative newspaper Yeni Sabah said yesterday that while Turkey is not "pro-British" it is prepared to defend itself against any Axis threat.

"Turkey is not following a pro-British policy," the paper declared. "At no time has it become the blind tool of another power. We strongly believe that an Axis victory would bring the creation of a new world order—one of slavery and baseness which Turkey cannot tolerate. Turkey will make any sacrifice to keep her country free and independent."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Oct. 23 — Although Turkey has repeatedly declared that its policy is not pro-British it gives no signs of diminishing sympathy for the British cause against Nazi Germany.

It has shown satisfaction at British War Minister Anthony Eden's visit to the British forces in the Near East, although Mr. Eden's visit was not extended to include any talks with the Turkish Government. These signs of British activity indeed have done much to strengthen Turkey's determination to maintain its independence of Axis aggression, according to reliable information reaching here.

The Turkish Government therefore, in the situation that presents itself today, appears ready to fulfill its commitments to its allies. Its military preparations certainly have been considerably speeded up during the past few months, both as regards training of Caucasian and Kurdish soldiery and in quantity and quality of equipment. Almost all units are said to be efficiently equipped.

Asia Minor, it is reported, has been extensively transformed during the past few months, many new fortifications, railroad projects, and camouflaged coastal defenses having been erected.

A Line of Bastions

The basis of all defense measures is the strong fortifications laid down by former President Kemal Ataturk. A line of bastions, placed at regular intervals, extends from the Bosporus to the Taurus range along the south coast of Turkey.

In Ankara hope is still entertained of achieving genuine military co-operation with Yugoslavia and Greece for resistance to further aggression by the Axis in the Balkans and the Near and Middle East. It is particularly hoped that Yugoslavia will stand firm, despite its new accord with Germany, since its army is considered by the Turks as first line defense against a German advance toward the East.

Simultaneously Turkey aims at strengthening its ties in the Middle East and with its three other partners in the Saadabad Treaty of 1937—Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan—as to how to be protected against all surprises.

Hopes are also entertained in Turkish circles that Egypt, together with a possible future independent Syria, may join the Saadabad powers and so appreciably strengthen the guarantees of safety for the Near and Middle East. Turkey in fact appears to be active in seeking to line up all remaining independent nations in the Near and Middle East with the British cause.

Put Behind Bars

"Fifth column" activities have crumbled in Turkey. German archaeologists, engineers, and merchants are safe behind bars at Istanbul and even Levantine Italians who have never seen Italy are subject to strictest control in which the Turks recognize no half measures.

Despite the fact that in western countries most judgments on the Near Eastern situation start from the basis that much depends upon Russia, nevertheless the Turks see this as none too certain. At least Ankara does not seem to be placing its whole reliance on Russo-German enmity.

An All-Out War?

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 23 (AP) — The Rumanian newspaper Universul carried on its front page in heavy black type today a Berlin dispatch which said the Axis powers now plan:

The entrance of Spain into the war immediately, with an attack first on Gibraltar, the British Mediterranean fortress.

Definite military and naval action by Japan as a result of Britain's reopening of the Burma Road for war supplies to China.

Entrance of France into the war as a belligerent before the Nov. 5 election in the United States.

The dispatch, to which diplomatic sources here attached much importance, said the Axis powers were determined to strike out in all possible directions and with all possible means before the election "in order to give a real warning to America."

Action in Aegean

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Times, of London, yesterday advocated "bold positive action" by Britain in the Aegean Sea "if Greece should ever cease to remain a free agent."

The times often correctly foreshadows Government views.

In a 1,500-word editorial on Balkan strategy, The Times said any Italian possession of submarine and air bases in the Greek Islands would menace the British Near Eastern position, but "were the Aegean islands to provide British instead of Italian or German bases, the Axis threat to Turkey would be largely nullified and our position in the Eastern Mediterranean would be strengthened. . . .

"Action to be taken should Greece demand military assistance or, alternatively, should it appear that it were about to be subjected to such duress as would deprive it of freedom of action, to such duress as Rumania is obviously experiencing, is therefore of the highest importance."

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Enchant—Medium Brown
Snappy—Bright Sunny Beige

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Refugee Poles Flee Rumania To Escape Aggressors' Hands

By Ann Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After extensive work among the refugees in Rumania, Miss Cardwell writes not only with a knowledge of people and conditions there, but with access to unusual sources of information.

The arrival of German influence in Rumania confronted the 50,000 or so Polish refugees, who were in Rumania for a more or less indefinite stay, with a serious situation. In recent weeks, as the approaching break-up of Rumania seemed more and more inevitable, many of the Poles contrived in one way or another to leave the country, rather than to fall into German or Russian hands.

Strangely enough, many of them —probably about 5,000—returned to Poland. The reason for this is the obvious uncertainty of the future of the Pole anywhere in Europe and the natural desire of many Polish people to rejoin their families in Poland.

By the middle of September approximately only 8,000 Poles remained in Rumania.

Of these, 500 civilians are being sent with British aid to Cyprus in groups of 75 to 100. According to present regulations only civilians are allowed to leave Rumania for any other country than German-occupied Poland and these must not be between the ages of 18 and 45.

Estimate for Winter

However, it is estimated that winter will not find more than 6,500 Poles left in Rumanian territory. Of these close to 2,500 will be former soldiers in an internment camp at Targu Jiu, all that are left of the 24,000 or more who crossed the Polish-Rumanian frontier a year ago.

The American Commission for Polish Relief is now caring for approximately 80 per cent of the refugees.

Meanwhile, the problem of taking care of young people in Poland today is increasingly serious. There is much starvation and malnutrition.

As many children as possible have been sent out of the cities to relatives and friends in the country. This, however, has had to be accomplished in secret as the German authorities do not permit such change of residence. Despite this, it has been possible in some places to gather a number of children, the German official in the neighborhood having been bribed to "look through his fingers," as the Poles say, or in rarer instances being a man of enough human instincts to require no bribe.

But the feeding of these children and young people is not the only grave problem. Another is the preservation of morals, development of character, education and training for future usefulness. This must be solved without the help of secondary and higher schools, for the Germans allow no Polish high schools, colleges, or universities. It is their frequently declared purpose to exterminate the Polish educated classes, permitting the survival only of a serf population to serve the German Reich.

Restrictions on Teaching

This means that only children in elementary classes have school privileges; and they may not be taught history or geography. Older children and young people have nothing with which to occupy their time. The places where they live—these rooms crowded to the utmost can hardly be called homes —afford them no space for any sort of occupation.

They may not be taught in private groups. There is no gainful employment for their elders, much less for them. All that remains for them is selling on the streets and in the cafes and in this demoralizing business children of no more than 11 years engage; selling anything they can get hold of— matches, articles of wearing apparel from the family wardrobe, or vegetables.

The Polish welfare societies allowed to conduct activities are coping with the problem as best they can, hampered though they are by lack of funds and restrictions imposed upon them. But they are doing a good deal in the way of supplying wholesome occupation and recreation, reaching as many children as they can.

Permission was obtained for children to cultivate garden plots under the direction of trained gardeners in the outskirts of Warsaw. With great difficulty tools and seeds were found and this project put in operation. It provides both healthful occupation and a little food. Day camps and entertainment hours are also provided by this society. As for the population in general throughout Poland under German rule, people who have recently come out tell the same tale as their predecessors: no work, no factories, no rebuilding, arrests, deportation, uncertainty.

Austrian Royalists Await Residence In Quebec Villa

QUEBEC, Oct. 23 (AP)—Members of Austria's royal family prepared Oct. 21 to take up residence at Villa St. Joseph, on the outskirts of this city.

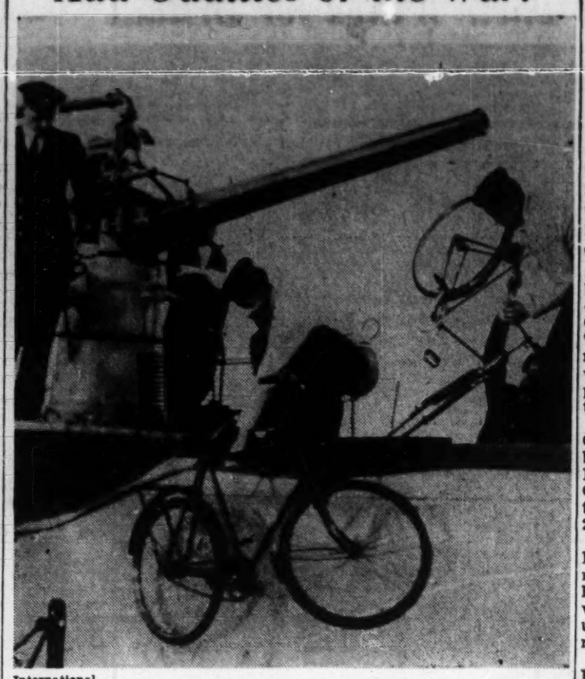
The former Empress Zita, mother of the Archduke Otto, Pretender to the Austrian Throne, arrived Oct. 20 from Royalston, Mass., where she had been staying since coming to America following the outbreak of war last year. Four of her children are attending school here.

Zita, accompanied by Princess Isabel of Bourbon and Countess Kerssenbrack, planned to stay temporarily at Sillery convent until the villa is prepared for her use.

Two younger sons of the former Empress, Archdukes Rudolph and Charles Louis, are studying with their sister, Archduchess Charlotte, in Laval University's School of Social Sciences. Another daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth, is attending Sillery convent.

The former Empress Zita is the widow of Emporer Karl, who succeeded to the Austro-Hungarian throne in 1916 and abdicated in 1918.

Add Oddities of the War:



International

Bicycles Go Riding on Submarines

Bicycles, a surprising bit of equipment for a submarine, are shown being unloaded from the British submarine "Sturgeon" "somewhere in England." The picture was taken shortly after the "Sturgeon" returned to its base following a successful patrol of the Danish coast during which a Nazi troopship was sunk. It is thought that room for the bicycles is made in the submersibles to provide transportation in small seaport towns where automobiles are not available because of strict gasoline rationing.

Kansas City Leads in Copying Boston Open House Auto Show

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 23—Because Boston is building a subway along Huntington Avenue, Kansas City will hold "open house" in dealer showrooms next month instead of staging its customary annual Automobile Show under a single roof, and at least eight other cities are on the threshold of accepting the idea of "open house" as a regular annual event.

Just what the Huntington Avenue subway has to do with the decision of Kansas City to adopt the new plan is part of the story told today by C. S. Henshaw, member of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, who gave Boston credit for launching "open house" last year because of traffic conditions surrounding Mechanics Building where the Hub City held its annual exhibition for some 30 consecutive years.

Building of the new subway on Huntington Avenue only accentuated parking troubles, compelling the distributors to initiate the "open house" trend that seems to be sweeping the country.

Kansas City Show Nov. 17-24

Announcement of the Kansas City decision to follow Boston's example and hold "open house" in dealer showrooms from Nov. 17 to 24 was made in a letter received today by Mr. Henshaw from the Kansas City Dealers Association. The distributors said that their city had never before tried "open house" and would like to obtain ideas from Boston as to how it had managed to shift local emphasis to automobile row for the second successful year.

Queries from other cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh included, have served to convince Boston automobile men that "open house" may soon become a national institution, possibly outmoding regular motor shows that have become more and more difficult in the face of larger space requirements.

Mr. Henshaw described the trend as the application of decentralization to the motor industry. Slowly but surely, motorcar distributors have moved out of intown Boston to settle along the more exclusive Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street sections of Brighton and the Fenway. Now the Show has followed them away from traffic and parking limitations.

The crowds flocking into decorated showrooms marked by colored lights since the start of "open house" week are reported to be setting new attendance records. But instead of the cramped quarters of a single building for show purposes, the dealers are displaying all their models and all their used cars at once. They no longer have to say to interested customers; "Sorry, we do not have that model on the floor. Come over to the showrooms and see our complete lines."

When 15 Miles Brought Arrest

Today was Pioneer's Day, featured by an old-timer's luncheon in the Hotel Lenox, attended by 60 or more men who can recall when driving 15 miles an hour in New York City was a cause for arrest. They talked about the days when cars were run into every passing brook to cool off the steaming rubber tires.

Feature of the day was the presentation of a special decoration to Mr. Henshaw for his contributions to the industry over 45 years of service, during which he helped to build some of the United States' first automobiles. He said he started in the business when there were only 500 cars running on the Nation's roads, and he introduced the first racing motorcycles to this country.

"All we had to do in those days," he said, "was to prove that the self-propelled cars could run for a mile or two without the help of a tow line behind a team of horses."

Also present at the luncheon was the oldest Ford distributor in the United States in point of service, several former presidents of the local Automobile Dealers Association, and Harry Bell, who has collected some 700 nameplates of cars that have come and gone in the merry-go-round of automobile production. Out of 1,040 different makes of cars plunged into production since the start of the industry, Mr. Bell pointed out that only 20 have survived the fire of competition.

Chrysler Among Clutchless Cars

Most interesting feature of this year's displays is the so-called fluid drive. Various cars have various ways of describing their new transmissions. Chrysler calls it "vacamatic" drive; Hudson eliminates the clutch pedal with its "vacumotive" drive, while Oldsmobile terms its shiftless drive, "hydromatic." Cars having this clutchless form of driving are forging to the front this season in public attention.

Thus far the week has been a series of lectures, special demonstrations comparing the old with the new, and novelty entertainments. By having the exhibit cover an area totaling about 90 acres of floor space, distributors believe the public will take to "open house" more and more as an opportunity to view the cars in a leisurely manner without crowding, and to see complete, rather than partial displays of what each distributor has to offer.

"Open house" ends in Boston next Saturday.

Lord Lothian Sees King

LONDON (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, who arrived in Britain Oct. 20, for a brief holiday and to report on conditions in the United States, was received by King George Oct. 22. Prime Minister Winston Churchill lunched earlier with the King.

Ontario Plows Deep and Fast To Win Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 23—Some 200,000 spectators saw expert plowmen from Canada and the United States take part in the International Plowing Match, sponsored by the Ontario Plowman's Association, and turn close to 600 acres of land, both grass and stubble, on the farm of M. F. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario hospital grounds at St. Thomas. In addition to the plowing matches, where horses and tractors vied for honors, there was a display of farm machinery, tractors, threshers and other implements.

Ronald Marquis, Sunderland, Ontario, lad, was named top plowboy, with a total of 80½ points. He was a member of the victorious Ontario County team which won the inter-county competition with 219¾ points.

The percentage of horses seemed lower this year than ever, for mechanization of farms seems to have become fairly general. The war is also demanding a speeding up of production that can only be met with power farming.

A pioneer touch was given when Peter Burwell of Eden brought a yoke of oxen and gave daily demonstrations of their work. Wearing yokes which he said must be at least 75 years old, the oxen made light work of dragging a plow through heavy loam. Himself a direct descendant of Col. Mahlon Burwell, after whom Port Burwell was named, Mr. Burwell uses his oxen for skidding logs to his sawmill.

Premier Hepburn took the salute at the march past of some 3,000 recruits from the Royal Canadian Air Force station, a major attraction the second day of the match.

At the banquet following the match, Col. George A. Drew, Conservative leader in Ontario, predicted that before the end of the war the products of Canadian soil will play as big a part in victory as other materials being sent from the country in the national war effort.

Steamer Rates Defended

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Maritime Commission said Oct. 20 that passenger rates on the Matson Liners Monterey and Mariposa for the transportation of refugees from Shanghai to the United States had been fixed to conform with tariffs normally charged by the SS. President Coolidge of the American Presidents Line. It was expected, a Commission spokesman said, that the voyages would result in a deficit even at those rates.

Italian Destroyer Sunk by British

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—British naval forces operating in the Red Sea between Africa and Asia trapped the 1,058-ton Italian destroyer Francesco Nullo and blew it up, the British Admiralty said, in contradicting Italian claims to a naval victory in the action.

[The Rome High Command said its torpedo boats, planes, and shore guns sank six merchant ships and "seriously damaged" an 8,000,000-ton British cruiser of the Sydney class. Damage to one Italian torpedo boat was acknowledged.]

Aside from minor damage to the 1,690-ton British destroyer Kimberley, which sank the Francesco Nullo, no other British warships or merchant vessels were damaged, the British said.

The British official version was that the Italian units attacked the convoy before dawn Oct. 21, and the Kimberley immediately gave chase, but lost the Italians in the darkness. Later the Kimberley sighted the Francesco Nullo, and in a 40-minute battle drove the latter ashore badly damaged. Then a torpedo launched from the Kimberley blew up the Italian vessel, which carried a normal complement of 142 men.

The Kimberley, the Admiralty asserted, received one hit from a three-inch gun shore battery which damaged a steampipe on the destroyer and reduced her speed.

However, the destroyer then "succeeded in silencing two of the three shore guns," a communiqué related.

Three of the Kimberley's crew were wounded, but no other British ship was damaged—either warship or convoyed merchantman, the Admiralty added.

[The Italian version was that "effective fire" from island coastal batteries "repeatedly hit and seriously damaged" a British "cruiser," and that three separate attacks on the convoy resulted in the sinking of six merchant ships. One British pursuit plane also was shot down, the High Command said.]

The battle was believed to have occurred near a group of islands off Assab, on the Eritrean coast near the Strait of Bab El Mandeb.

Red Sea Battle

ROME, Oct. 23 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, asserted today that six ships of a large British convoy were sunk with the loss of all hands by Italian war vessels in a battle in the Red Sea Oct. 21, already reported yesterday by the Italian High Command.

Signor Gayda estimated that the convoy, made up of 36 large ships with a strong naval escort, carried a total of 22,000 troops, implying that one sixth of that number, between 3,000 and 4,000 men, were lost.

Signor Gayda said he believed the convoy was carrying 10,000 British troops en route from Singapore to strengthen the British forces in the Near East and a full colonial division of 12,000 men from England.

The vessels from England, Signor Gayda said, came by way of the Cape of Good Hope and joined a convoy from India at Aden.

Shortly after the convoy left Aden and headed north with a strong naval escort, Signor Gayda declared, it was sighted by Italian scouting planes.

The scouts called Italian torpedo boats to the attack.

Cargoes of war materials as well as men went down with the sunken British ships, Signor Gayda said.

High Ship Rates Hamper Evacuees From Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23 — Widespread cancellations of American evacuation reservations appears imminent unless Washington provides something lower than first-class minimum fares for the Pacific crossing. Minimum fares for the Monterey and Mariposa have been announced at $395 and for the SS Washington, $450.

Missionary groups here say they are entirely unwilling to ask their home mission boards to spend such sums on them. Many small businesses also feel unable to pay such fares for their employees' families since Japanese interferences have virtually bankrupted their activities.

Therefore, indications are that the only passengers on these evacuation ships will be families and employees of the large oil and other concerns that can afford such fares. Leaders in the American colony, it is understood, have cabled Washington to the effect that the State Department's evacuation advice won't generally be followed unless the Government partially, at least, underwrites the expense of transportation on the theory that such would be a necessary measure of national policy.

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Japan's Failure on Indies' Oil Laid to British-U. S. Policy

TOKYO, Oct. 23. (AP)—The Japanese newspaper Asahi indicated today that negotiations to obtain oil from the Netherlands Indies had failed and suggested, "we must resort to armed force."

Although details of an oil agreement which the Japanese said was concluded with the Netherlands Indies Oct. 19 (and which officials at Batavia denied only yesterday) were not disclosed, the Japanese press seemed to believe that matter was still unsatisfactory.

Failure, as usual, was attributed to British and American machinations, and London's reiteration that Britain has contracted for the Indies' high-grade gasoline heightened this sentiment.

Asahi criticized the return to Tokyo of the Japanese Commerce a sheer waste of time and energy been negotiating in Batavia, and said, "to bring the East Indies over to our side we either must show them it is clearly against their interests to rely on Britain and the United States, or we must resort to armed force and make them comply.

"No matter how we might try to reason with the Dutch, it would be a sheer waste of time and energy unless the Anglo-American policy changes."

The newspaper Yomiuri scoffed at the reports that Britain had contracted for the Indies' gasoline, but declared, "a firmer front by Japan against Britain is now considered inevitable."

Meanwhile, Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that Capt. Aginichi Torigoe, Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Bangkok, Thailand (Siam) had been ordered home by plane. No reason was given.

At the Japanese Foreign office, Yakichiro Suma, the official spokesman, said there had been no hitch in Japan's oil negotiations with the Netherlands Indies, that talks were continuing, and that Mr. Kobayashi would return to Batavia.

Mr. Suma also expressed ignorance concerning London reports on the oil situation. Asked whether he had any official information on alleged obstruction tactics of Britain and the United States, he said he was unable to comment, but that "our people naturally are greatly interested."

Tokyo's Version

TOKYO, Oct. 23 (AP) — Yachichiro Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, said today that statements by the United States Navy Secretary, Frank Knox, that the United States must have more Pacific bases "were tinged with election feeling."

"We are not voting," Mr. Suma said, "so our task is to remain calm in the face of all such remarks."

There was no comment on the speech from Japanese naval officials, but public opinion in Japan generally has discounted recent developments in the United States as linked with the presidential election campaign.

After the first shock of the news that the United States had advised its citizens to leave Japanese territory, the belief was expressed widely by Japanese that the action had a political basis.

British Colonel In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A soldier hero of the World War is touring South America revising the patriotic activities of British communities. He is Col. Charles G. Vickers, V. C., a direct government emissary charged to gather details of organization and work, to be included in a report to the Foreign Office in London.

Colonel Vickers first visited Brazil and Argentina, inspecting community organizations in the capital and provincial cities, and is now engaged on a west coast itinerary. "I have come more to learn than to teach," he declared.

In a message from the homeland to Britons in South America, Colonel Vickers described "a changing trend of the British people." They are waking up, he said: "the war and its reactions is causing a renaissance in the mode of living and thinking of the English."

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• *In fact,* electric motors are so common nowadays that we accept them as our primitive ancestors accepted air, water and fire. We flick a switch—and an automatic razor zips off our whiskers. We push a button—and our automobile motor starts. A faucet turns—and a faraway pump delivers water. A vacuum cleaner cleans, an electric fan cools, an adding machine adds, a phonograph plays—and it's all automatic, as far as most of us are concerned.

• *We have* been making electric motors for a great many years—in fact we've made millions and millions of them. Naturally, we have improved their design and construction considerably since 1886. We can recall when we thought a ¼-horsepower motor, which took up more than a cubic foot of room, was a pretty commendable achievement. Now we can pack the same horsepower into a third of the space, sell it for less, and save the user a big dividend in operating cost.

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*Maybe you know a bright boy who would like to have us send him a little book telling him how he can make a toy motor that will run. Just write Westinghouse, 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American 'Eagles' Spread Their Wings for Britain

Wide World

American Fliers Aid Britain

Upper: A spectacular display of low flying by American pilots of the United States "Eagle Squadron" which is now completing training with the Royal Air Force. Lower: Some members of "Eagle" Squadron. Left to right: Edward E. Orbison, Byron F. Kennerly, and Richard A. Moore.

Canadian Women Open Auxiliary Branch for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Since the Canadian Auxiliary for Territorial Service began expanding its organization, forming a branch for American women, many women from the United States have applied for membership. Their new platoon will be known as the American Legion of the C. A. T. S.

The new platoon will receive military drill, first aid, motor mechanics and rifle shooting instruction with the C. A. T. S. from members of the Veterans Home Guard.

Some 500 uniforms have already been ordered, but they have altered their original intention of having khaki uniforms, and the costume is now officially gray shirts, air force blue skirts with matching fitted shorts beneath, fine lisle stockings, and black oxfords. Their air force blue jackets are to be in military tunic style of Grenfell material.

Catalonian Flood Causes 166 Fatalities

MADRID, Oct. 23 (AP) — Mrs. Alexander Weddell, wife of the United States Ambassador to Spain, outlined the extent of last week's Catalonian flood in a telephone conversation yesterday with American Red Cross representatives.

The Ter River caused 166 known fatalities.

Mrs. Weddell said she would have further information on the flood after hearing from two Spanish Red Cross workers who are leaving for Barcelona. They took with them 10,000 pesetas (about $900) donated through the Embassy for relief work.

She said she was aiding in relieving the suffering among refugees of 31 countries who have sought safety here.

Low Ceiling

CHEHALIS, Wash. (AP) — Fog forced Lee Eyler, Salem, Ore., flier and his four passengers down as they headed home from a football game at Seattle.

Obliging highway patrolmen acted as fog horns, clearing cars out of the way as Mr. Eyler taxied 10 miles along two highways before taking off from a golf course.

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Fliers From All the World Aid British Cause in R. A. F.

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—There never was a force more challenging to the powers of "the Nazi evil" than Britain's Royal Air Force, Air Undersecretary Harold Balfour told the Overseas Club at a luncheon today.

Terming the R. A. F. definitely an overseas force, Capt. Balfour pointed out its growing internationalism, saying:

"The Eagle squadron from the United States, Polish, Czech, and Free French pilots fight daily alongside our Dominion and English aviators.

"We can look with confidence on the position we hold today," he added. "The position achieved during the past two months is one of the great victories of the war.

"Air victories are not a matter of sinking ships and massacring armies. They usually are in the form of a gradual conquest over the opposing force.

"The Germans tried large daylight raids by bombers with fighter escorts against our vital defense points. But on those days we took such a heavy toll of the mass formations they dropped this form of tactics in favor of indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population.

"Another reason for this confidence lies in comparing the difference in the way we and Germany are fighting the war," he went on.

"London is going through the ordeal by battle with much material damage to buildings and property. But Germany cannot win the war in this way.

"Our offensive raids into Germany aim at hitting the enemy in their vital military, naval, and industrial spots so as to cripple their war effort. The German aim is to break the morale of our civil population.

"Just so long as they neglect military objectives to concentrate on these methods, then just so long will they be battering uselessly against the unbreakable spirit of our people while our own force is engaged in tasks which will bring us toward victory.

"We do not need to lie in the claims of our achievements in the air. The truth is sufficient. It is the enemy who are afraid to tell the facts to their own people.

"But the truth will out, and some day this deception will be uncloaked for the world, even the Germans themselves, to see."

Spain Holds Carol and Friends

SEVILLE, Spain, Oct. 23 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania, his friend, Magda Lupescu, and Ernst Urdareanu, Minister of the Palace, were under virtual arrest today with a strong police guard around their hotel.

They were notified of this yesterday and were to have been taken to Granada while the Spanish Government considered their case and the possibility of their return to Rumania, but today the Foreign Office, apparently acting on an appeal from Carol, stayed execution of the removal order, pending conferences with Mr. Urdareanu.

Carol argued in his telegram that international law did not sanction the extradition of Mme. Lupescu and Mr. Urdareanu to Rumania "where the threat of death awaits them."

While it was indicated that Carol might not be forced to return to Rumania, one member of his party said he would not be surprised if the former King followed Mme. Lupescu to Bucharest if she returned there.

[In Madrid, the newspaper Arriba, organ of the Falange, Spain's Fascist-like state party, accused Carol's two companions in exile at Seville with complicity in the assassination of a former chief of the Rumanian Iron Guard and said that Mr. Urdareanu was responsible for a "long series of political and financial immoralities."]

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Five Condemned

MADRID, Oct. 23 (AP)—Five men prominent in the defeated Republican Government of Spain were given capital sentences today by a court martial.

They are Cipriano Rivas Cherif, author and brother-in-law of Former President Azaña; Julian Zugazagoitia, a member of the Republican Cabinet; Antonio Cruz Salido, onetime Undersecretary of War; Miguel Salvador, Minister of Government at the outbreak of the civil war, and Antonio Montilla, Socialist Deputy and a diplomat under the Republic.

MADRID, Oct. 23 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, head of the German police, flew today by special plane for Barcelona, where he is to be a guest tonight at a dinner given by the Mayor. He plans to leave for Germany tomorrow.

Herr Himmler was honor guest last night at a dinner in Madrid given by Count Mayalde, Spanish police chief.

Beck in Prison

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 23 (AP)—German circles flatly charged today that Joseph Beck, Former Polish Foreign Minister, had been arrested by Iron Guardist police while attempting to flee from Rumania with a British diplomatic passport issued by the British Legation here.

Rumanian circles, while admitting Mr. Beck's imprisonment, categorically denied the rest of the story.

The British Legation staff was silent.

Speech Made In Wilmington By Roosevelt

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech at Wilmington, Del., follows:

I remember very well my visit to Wilmington during the election of 1936. Some of the political experts of those days were somewhat amused at my visit to Delaware in a political campaign. They told me that I certainly was optimistic if I thought that Delaware would go Democratic in that presidential election.

They were surprised at the result of that election.

Four years ago Wilmington was the home town of the famous Liberty League. It was created for several purposes, but its major objective was to defeat the New Deal and drive it from office.

In view of that fact I thought that Wilmington was a good place to read from a speech made by President Abraham Lincoln, the definition which he gave of the word "Liberty."

This year that definition is of even greater significance. This is what President Lincoln said:

Definition of Liberty

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names — liberty and tyranny."

And then Abraham Lincoln used this example. He said:

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty. . . . Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures . . . and all professing to love liberty.

Two Renditions of Liberty

"Hence we behold the process by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty."

And then Lincoln said this:

"Recently, as it seems, the people . . . have been doing something to define liberty, and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated."

In 1936 the people of the United States took definite action to define what they intended liberty to mean in this country for the next four years. They repudiated the wolf's dictionary.

I am sure that this year the people not only of Delaware, but of the United States are all taking a renewed interest in that word "liberty." There are not so many countries left where the word has any real meaning.

I hope that by their votes on election day the people of the State of Delaware will reaffirm their own definition of "liberty" —the same definition they made four years ago.

Under 'Hatch Act' Tape Is Roosevelt Button

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Henry L. Dillingham, United States Marshal, has quit the secret service—politically speaking.

For weeks he has worn in his coat lapel a scrap of adhesive tape labeled "Hatch Act."

Advised that Federal employees might wear campaign buttons without violating the act if they did no active campaigning, Mr. Dillingham ripped off the tape. Underneath was a Roosevelt button.

Can Vichy Government Turn French Upon Britain?

Continued from Page 1

trous turn of the war, to promote better understanding between the two countries, by exchange visits of statesmen, publicists, professors, teachers, and businessmen, to expand the teaching of French in England and the teaching of English in France.

Anti-British Sentiment

At the same time, anyone who looked beneath the censored surface of French public opinion during the war could not mistake the fact that there were undercurrents of anti-British prejudice among the French people. German propaganda that kept hammering in the phrase "England will fight to the last Frenchman" was to some extent falling on prepared soil.

Educated Frenchmen could understand that the British fleet was making a tremendous contribution to the common cause, that the Royal Air Force was in some ways better than the French. But the peasant soldier at the front, the wife of that soldier at home, never saw a British warship and seldom saw a British airplane.

Despite the fact that Britain put into France an Army that fully complied with the committments under the Anglo-French military agreement, many Frenchmen complained of the "small number" of British soldiers on the Western Front.

There was an entirely natural military explanation, of course, for the fact that Britains contribution to the war on land first took the form of a limited but well-equipped army. Conscription was only introduced in England in April, a few months before the begnining of the war. It takes time to prepare trained soldiers. Yet France, where conscription has been the rule since the French Revolution, where almost every family had someone mobilized from the first day of the war, failed to adequately understand the consequences of England's pursuing a different system.

Causes of Misunderstanding

The relatively high pay of British soldiers—about 50 cents a day as compared with the French private's nominal pocket money of about 2 cents a day—was another cause of misunderstanding.

Frenchmen who were really antiwar often masked this feeling behind an affectation of being anti-British. In conservative salons where the war was not popular one would hear whispers to the effect that France was becoming a British colony. Whispering campaigns of a different kind, no doubt, often started by Communists or German agents had some effect on the poorer classes.

Our maid, a very conservative political peasant woman, once announced the theory, which she had almost certainly heard from someone else, that certain kinds of meat and vegetables were becoming scarce and expensive because British soldiers were eating France out of house and home.

After the surrender, the anti-British insinuations, repressed during the war, were stimulated by the Nazis. Journalists like Marcel Déat, who expressed the opinion that the sooner Britain was beaten the better for France, received the widest circulation for their views. And the battles between French and British ships raised some painful questions of loyalty even among Frenchmen who had been staunchly in favor of the alliance. Those French writers and journalists who had been most outspokenly pro-British, Henri de Kerillis, "Pertinax," Genevieve Tabouis, J. Elie Bois, felt obliged to quit the country.

Applause for British

There still are French—the number can only be guessed—who see their country's salvation in a British victory and who would justify attacks on French ships and French colonies as dictated by military necessity. There has been so much applause when pictures of British bombing of German towns were shown in Paris theaters that German military authorities have threatened to close the theaters. There are still enough free spirits in Paris to tear down German posters.

Napoleon Tried It

Herr Hitler is not the first European conqueror who has tried to press his vanquished adversaries into service. Napoleon made a very considerable use of German troops in his Russian campaign. The system worked until the tide of war began to turn against Napoleon. Then his pressed German levies began to rebel and desert in such numbers that they became a source of weakness rather than of strength.

A dramatic struggle is going on in the hearts of the French people. On the one side are the claims of loyalty to the common cause, the feeling that France can only be free again if Herr Hitler's Germany is defeated. On the other side is the belief in Nazi strength, the bribe of easier peace terms, faint memories of old Anglo-French grudges.

Whether the Vichy Regime will dare to cast in its lot with the Axis and what military, air, and naval operations can be carried out with the aid of French soldiers, airmen, and sailors will show how this struggle is being decided.

Interned Mayor Montreal Candidate

MONTREAL, Oct. 23 (AP)—Camillien Houde, Montreal's interned Mayor, will seek re-election in the Dec. 9 municipal elections, his wife announced yesterday.

Mr. Houde was taken into custody by Royal Canadian Mounted Police Aug. 6 and sent to an internment camp after he had issued a statement asking the population not to comply with compulsory national registration.

The Mayor, leader of a section of French Canadians and a bitter foe of conscription, has been seven times elected Mayor of Montreal. Legal authorities held that he continued to hold office even though interned.

First Naval Attache Arrives in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Commander Frank Loftin, first United States naval attache to be assigned directly to Uruguay, arrived here Oct. 21. He was stationed previously in Peru.

Previously the naval attache at Buenos Aires, Argentine, divided his attentions between Argentina and Uruguay.

[The assignment of an attache to Uruguay indicates increasing United States naval interest in South America. Montevideo is at the mouth of the River Plate, scene of the self-destruction of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee last December after a battle with three British cruisers.]

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Crossword Quiz Answers

T	I	A	R	A		T	H	E	A	T	E	R		
H			O	R	D	U		T	R	I		Q		
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Willkie Holds His Own 'Information Please'

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—Following are excerpts from the prepared text of the Willkie question-and-answer program radiocast last night over the red network of the National Broadcasting System from the manager's office in the Chicago Stadium:

Announcer — Ladies and gentlemen, Wendell Willkie, Republican candidate for President, is with us tonight on a program sponsored by the Citizens Information Committee of Chicago and arranged by the Associated Willkie Clubs. He is going to answer, personally, the questions that you have sent to him since last Tuesday night's broadcast. Tonight's questions will be presented by Mr. H. H. Herring, who is a union make-up man for a large Chicago paper box manufacturing company.

Interlocutor — During the past week, Mr. Willkie, we've received many thousands of letters. The greatest number have to do with some aspect of our labor problem. This one from Mr. George Barker of Connecticut is typical. He says: "At present I have a good job and am earning good wages. Why should I vote for you?"

Mr. Willkie—That's a frank question and deserves a frank answer. I think, Mr. Barker, you should vote for me, for the same reason that any one else should vote for me, to preserve our American system of government and free enterprise, to keep us out of war, and to speed up our defenses. And there are two additional reasons why anyone in your particular position, Mr. Barker, should want to vote for a change of administration; and they both have to do with employment.

Interlocutor—I am sure Mr. Barker would be interested in those reasons, especially if they apply to a man who is employed and who has good wages.

Mr. Willkie—Well, in the first place, the unemployment of nearly 10,000,000 persons is a matter of very direct and personal concern to Mr. Barker. The cost of supporting those unemployed falls squarely on all of us who do have jobs and earnings. If the unemployed can go back to work earning their own living, then taxes, and the financial burden on all those who have jobs, will be much less.

In the second place, what assurance has Mr. Barker that he is going to hold his job? Under the present Administration there is a tremendous risk that the man with a job today will be a man without a job tomorrow. From holding a job today, Mr. Barker might find himself in the ranks of the ten million looking for jobs that do not exist.

Interlocutor—What, in your opinion, Mr. Willkie, has been the reason for so much unemployment during the New Deal years?

Mr. Willkie—The answer is that the New Deal has done nothing to encourage employment and has done everything to discourage employment.

Production is the source of jobs, production to satisfy the needs and wants of the people. The great development of the United States was accomplished by the expansion of industries. This provided new opportunities for employment and satisfied the growing demands of the people for the goods produced. The great development of our country was further accomplished by the establishment of new businesses at the rate of 100,000 to 150,000 a year. These new businesses gave new products to the people and new jobs to the workers.

Interlocutor—Now, here is a letter from Mr. Gordon Landon of Rutland, Vt. He says: "I know as well as anyone that during the past eight years of the Roosevelt Administration we have had continuous unemployment which we have made no progress in solving. What I am interested in knowing is, how you think the New Deal is responsible for that situation?

Mr. Willkie—Well, that answer lies in the obstacles that the New Deal has placed in the way of creating jobs. The New Deal has been so bent on cracking down on business men that it has not given them an opportunity to expand plants, and to create the new enterprises which are the best means of providing jobs. Business, and the expansion of business, depend on some stability of the rules of the game. The New Deal has been constantly changing rules.

Interlocutor—Then, what is the answer to the New Deal philosophy?

Mr. Willkie—The answer is the same that has made America great. It is the growth of enterprise and production and the ever-increasing standard of living of our people. It cannot be said that so long as two-thirds of the families of our nation have incomes of less than $25 a week we are even approaching the end of our productive possibilities. The fact is that we would have to double our plants and factories to provide what may fairly be considered the modest needs and wants of our people.

The time has come for us to set aside defeatism, to take the brakes off production, and to go forward; to build the plants, shops and factories which are necessary to provide our people with the things they need, and want, and which will, in turn, provide jobs for every man and woman able and willing to work. That is exactly what I propose to do when I am elected.

Interlocutor—Now, here's an interesting letter, Mr. Willkie, from Mr. William Erickson of Kansas City, Mo. He says:

"I am a Democrat and voted for Mr. Roosevelt in both 1932 and 1936. By 1939, however, I had lost faith in the New Deal and felt that it had failed to solve many of our national problems. I had come to the definite conclusion that I would not vote for President Roosevelt for a third term. Now, however, in the light of the world situation and President Roosevelt's foreign policy in general, I wonder if I should vote for him to see us through."

Mr. Willkie—Like Mr. Erickson, a majority of our citizens decided against the New Deal after seven years of its unrestricted operation and came to the conclusion, first, that the New Deal had failed, and second, that its continuation in power offered only disaster to our Nation. Now some of these people are hesitating to follow their judgement because of the tragic war in Europe.

It is natural hesitation and one that requires careful thought. But in contemplating the world situation and our position in reference to it, we must constantly remind ourselves that the New Deal has failed to solve our peace-time problems of employment and prosperity. We must ask ourselves if an administration which has been unable to solve our peace-time problems for seven years can be trusted to solve the more difficult war problems. We must ask ourselves whether an administration which has weakened us at home can carry any weight in the brutal world of today.

Interlocutor—What about Mr. Erickson's reference to Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy?

Mr. Willkie — That depends upon what Mr. Erickson means by foreign policy and whether Mr. Erickson believes that this Administration is capable of doing what is necessary to carry out that policy. What is ordinarily meant by the third-term candidate's foreign policy is a position against the dictators and in favor of aid to Great Britain.

We, the people of America, are against dictators; we, the people of America, are in favor of giving aid to Great Britain. In fact, I am in favor of giving more effective aid to Great Britain than she is now getting from the New Deal. And it is to give that aid as well as for our own preparedness that I insist that our industrial machine go into high gear at once.

Interlocutor—What is the difference, then, Mr. Willkie, between your foreign policy and that of the Administration?

Mr. Willkie—One difference is my determination to stay out of war. I have a real fear that the Administration is heading for war, and I am against our going to war, and will do all that I can to avoid it. The second difference is in action rather than in words. I believe if I were elected that my Administration would get the job of preparedness and defense done more efficiency and in less time than this Administration will ever get the job done.

Interlocutor — Now here's a question from Mrs. Edna Gardner of Moscow, Idaho. She writes:

"Will you explain your stand on the Wages and Hours Law? And will you help correct the mistaken impression the public gets because the law is spoken of as the Minimum Wage and Maximum Hours Law?

Mr. Willkie—The title of that law is unfortunate and can easily be misunderstood. The meaning of the law, of course, is this: No one may pay a wage below a minimum fixed by law and no one may require people to work longer than the maximum number of hours per week fixed by law. It protects the health and welfare of workers, and I am completely in favor of it.

This law is not a political issue. A rising standard of living is my objective. And I believe that laws limiting hours of labor and protecting wage standards are an absolutely necessary safeguard for the people who do the nation's work.

Interlocutor — Mr. Willkie, here's a question from L. D. Wyant of Tulsa, Okla. He has two boys approaching the draft age, and he asks this:

"Is there any reason that the youth of the country would be more protected from the ravages of war if you were elected President than if Roosevelt were re-elected? There are thousands of mothers who think politics is a matter of indifference, but none of them thinks that the lives of their sons are indifferent matters."

Mr. Willkie—I can understand Mr. Wyant's anxiety. The greatest obligation of any man who seeks the high office of President is the safety of our sons. And if I am elected President that will be my greatest obligation; and my greatest effort will be to do all that is humanly possible to avoid war.

Interlocutor—But what can be done to keep us out of war, Mr. Willkie?

Mr. Willkie—There are three things we can do. First, avoid acts of war. Second, make our country a prosperous and unified Nation. And third, build our defense so strong, so powerful, that no nation would dare attack us.

Interlocutor—What would you do, Mr. Willkie, to speed up our preparedness?

Mr. Willkie — Preparedness is primarily a task of industrial production. It is a job for experts. The task of preparedness must be turned over to experts, men who understand production and know how to turn out guns, planes, tanks and ships.

While you all know that President Roosevelt has appointed an Advisory Defense Commission, you know too that he has given them only the privilege of being advisers. He has not given them authority, power or responsibility.

I promise you, if I am elected, that I will make the Defense Commission the real working defense authority. They will be the best qualified in the country. They will know how to organize our raw materials, plants and factories, to produce efficiently and quickly all the equipment we need to make your home and mine safe from attack.

Interlocutor—Thank you very much Mr. Willkie. I'm sure that all of the people who have been listening to you tonight are grateful for the plain answers you have given to these questions. I have many other questions here but I see that our time's about up.

Mr. Willkie—I am only sorry that we have not had more time to answer more questions. I think it is the duty of a candidate for office, particularly a candidate for the high office of President of the United States, to answer the people's questions, to let them know just where he stands on the great public issues and to tell them frankly what he expects to do if they elect him.

Good night, and thank you very much.

Egg Thrower Makes Apology

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—A former third baseman who said he had been drinking beer and didn't know what he was doing admitted in Police Court today he struck Wendell L. Willkie in the head with one of two frozen eggs he threw at the candidate last night.

"I apologize from the bottom of my heart," Charles Mulrain, a stationary engineer, employed by the Chicago Relief Administration, told Judge Harold P. O'Connell.

When Mr. Mulrain said he had been drinking, Capt. Thomas J. Duffy, the arresting officer, said he doubted even a former third baseman could throw so accurately if intoxicated.

The presidential candidate and his wife were struck by missiles at the La Salle Street Station on their return to their special train after Mr. Willkie's speech at the Chicago Stadium.

One object, variously reported to have been an apple or a frozen egg, hit the candidate near the left temple. At least one egg soiled Mrs. Willkie's dress.

Arthur J. Bidwell, an Illinois State Senator, signed a complaint charging Mr. Mulrain with breach of the peace and assault.

Defense Tour to Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt notified Gov. John Stelle today that he planned an inspection visit to the Scott Field and Rantoul Army Air Fields in Illinois, but the message did not specify a date for the visit.

Canada Rich in Platinum

OTTAWA—Canada claims to be the world's largest producer of the platinum metals.

Etonian—Bowler and All

Wide World

Andrew Christensen

Child guest from London admires his bowler hat at the fashion show for the benefit of needy children of Great Britain sponsored by Friends of Children, Inc., and held at Rockefeller Center, New York City, recently. Andrew is wearing the Eton jacket and waistcoat of Oxford gray and the striped trousers worn by students at the famous British public school.

Presidential Campaign Quotes

From Associated Press Dispatches

James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, in New York: "I shall vote the straight Democratic ticket on Nov. 5 and urge the members of my party to do likewise."

Gov. Harold Stassen (R) of Minnesota, in Lincoln, Neb.: "The smoothest propaganda smear campaign this side of Europe has been turned loose with devilish cunning" against Wendell Willkie.

Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House, in Bonham, Texas: Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese Emperor have had "such tough sailing with Franklin D. Roosevelt that they would welcome any change in the White House."

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, at Richmond, Ind.: "The New Deal has been a good deal more interested in its own pet projects and the votes to keep it in office than it has been in national defense."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, in Providence, R. I.: Mr. Willkie is the product of the "greatest synthetic build-up in our history," and the chosen candidate of "a few predatory interests."

Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, in Washington: The Nation's envoys to three war-ravaged European countries have been brought home "from their posts of duty to spread fear for political purposes."

Postmaster General Frank Walker, in Cleveland: Mr. Roosevelt "has become the living symbol of world democracy."

The Rev. James M. Gillis, editor of the (Roman) Catholic World, in New York: "We can stay out of war, if on Nov. 5 we vote Franklin D. Roosevelt out of office."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, in New York: "Wendell Willkie's campaign is made up of rash and unfounded statements which he has had to retract; from Willkie's campaign utterances the conclusion could be drawn that either he (Willkie) is insincere or else he has the most volatile brain of any man who ever aspired to the high office of President."

J. E. McDonald, a Democrat serving his fifth term as Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, in Austin, Texas: "American agriculture cannot survive four more years of the New Deal without being reduced to serfdom and peonage."

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, in Jamestown, N. Y.: Mr. Roosevelt "has declared there must be no new crop of millionaires created. . . . The Republican candidate, however, while preaching sacrifice to the masses of the people, has defended defense profits of his big-business friends. He has bitterly opposed any conscription of wealth or of plants."

Solicitor General Francis Biddle, in Cambridge, Mass.: "The facts of the case contradict charges of dictatorship leveled at the President; 'of course, Hitler wants Roosevelt defeated.'"

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, in New York: He would "certainly welcome" the support of Lewis if he should come out for Willkie.

Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget in the Roosevelt Administration, in Chicago: "To elect any man to the Presidency for three terms [particularly three consecutive terms] is deliberately to threaten democracy."

Roosevelt Takes the Stump

Continued from Page 1

making gains in many doubtful States.

Two weeks from today, as President Roosevelt receives the concluding returns of the national election in his Hyde Park home, thoughts will go back to this trip which ushers in a fortnight of almost unceasing political activity that may spell defeat or victory for either side.

On the reception today at Wilmington, Del.; at Camden, N. J.; Frankport, Pa., and finally Philadelphia will hinge to a considerable degree the forecasts of the election prospects.

Feels Confident of Success

Mr. Roosevelt expressed confidence in ultimate victory at a brief press conference yesterday and said he saw no reason to revise his previous personal forecasts as to the result of the election.

It was with this evident intention of stimulating the confidence of beleaguered Democratic supporters, subject to the hard-working attacks of Mr. Willkie, that Mr. Roosevelt radiated optimism, as he went for the first time direct to the voters in a campaign trip. Above all, Mr. Roosevelt prepared to meet the charge which is causing concern to Democratic leaders over the country, that he is leading the country into war.

The effectiveness of this repeated accusation, reiterated again by Mr. Willkie last night, is testified to by reports from many States. Democrats eagerly waited to see how effective would be Mr. Roosevelt's own answer and what form it would take.

As Mr. Roosevelt's train pounded forward to its rendezvous with political destiny, dozens of intensely interested political observers on board it canvassed the situation, and took stock of the surprising accompanying developments of the past 24 hours.

It is now generally taken for granted, for example, that John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organization leader who is the great enigma of the 1940 campaign, will declare against a third term, and presumably assail Mr. Roosevelt in his speech scheduled Friday. Whether Mr. Lewis will also indorse Mr. Willkie at the same time is uncertain.

Mr. Lewis will speak over a super hook-up estimated to cost tens of thousands of dollars, presumably paid for from United Mine Workers' or Mr. Lewis' own funds, and vacated in part for the benefit of Mr. Lewis from time previously engaged by Mr. Willkie, it is stated.

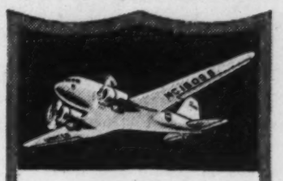
While Democrats minimized the effect of the speech its consequences seem certain to be considerable. Not only politically, but in the bitterly-divided labor field.

Other important developments as Mr. Roosevelt started:

James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, took the plunge and announced support for the "straight Democratic ticket," urging all Democrats to do likewise. He did not mention Mr. Roosevelt personally in his statement, whose third-term candidacy he previously opposed.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York prepared to take the stump in speeches answering Mr. Roosevelt.

Henry A. Wallace, Mr. Roosevelt's running mate, took an important step in Wisconsin yesterday in throwing New Deal support to the La Follette Progressives, precipitating a break with the Conservative Democratics there who are the minority party in the State.



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Text of Willkie's Speech in Chicago

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 — The prepared text of the speech by Wendell L. Willkie at the Chicago Stadium last night:

Fellow Americans and People of Chicago:

A man cannot stand before an audience like this in these critical times without a deep sense of humility. These are days when much is at stake in every choice we make. We must not alone think clearly. We must find the strength to abide by difficult decisions.

For that strength we must look to each other. I say it to you from the bottom of my heart; stand with me now and in whatever is to come.

I know that there is in your minds, as there is in mine, grave concern for events beyond our shores. Over there, except on one small, heroic island, democracy has fallen.

The fact is almost unbelievable. People who lived lives not unlike ours, who had aspirations similar to our own, who loved peace just as much as we do, who believed in justice and freedom; people of that sort are now slaves to bloody dictators who have gone back to the Dark Ages for their basic philosophy of government.

In this fateful hour I stand before you as a candidate for President of the United States.

With regard to those events beyond our shores I will make you a solemn promise. I promise that that responsibility of government known as foreign affairs will be protected by me from partisan politics.

To fill the post of Secretary of State I shall choose the ablest man in the United States on foreign affairs. I shall choose him for his knowledge, his ability and his integrity—and not for any other considerations whatever.

To Rely on Merit

That man will make use of the ablest career men in the diplomatic service—men who have devoted their lives to the study and practice of diplomacy.

And we shall send out to represent us in the capitals of the world Ambassadors chosen for their diplomatic qualifications. It's safer to keep the playboys right here in America.

I pledge you that our party will not pay off its financial obligations with the safety of the American people by appointing Springtime Ambassadors. I have never owed any man that much. And I never shall.

Tonight we are gathered together on historic ground.

A short distance away, in the old wigwam, on May 18, 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated in a free and open convention.

And then in 1932, right here in this Hall, there was adopted by the Democratic Party the platform of that year—one of America's great liberal documents.

I for one beleved that Democratic platform of 1932. I still believe in the principles that it laid down.

I also believed at that time the statement of the Democratic candidate of 1932. In his acceptance speech, he said.

"That admirable document, the platform, which you have adopted, is clear. I accept it 100 per cent."

Now, my fellow-Americans, there is a secret hidden in democracy. Those who hate democracy do not know that secret. Those who love democracy must find it and must guard it with their lives.

That secret is good faith. Democracy lives in the faith that people keep with one another. It lies in the faith that their leaders keep with them and the faith that their government keeps with them. Without good faith a liberal document is worthless. Without good faith no law—no, not even the Constitution—can stand.

Examines Good Faith

I want to examine tonight the good faith of those who have been responsible to us, as our government, for the past seven and a half years. I want to examine that record standing here where the promises were made. And I want to examine it in the light of the world situation—the threat against democracy—that I have already mentioned.

The Democratic platform of 1932 declared:

"We favor the maintenance of the national credit by a Federal budget annually balanced."

Then it went on to say:

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices."

That was the promise. The candidate accepted it. He pledged to reduce the cost of the Federal Government by 25 per cent. Since that day he has reiterated eleven times a promise to balance the budget.

But not once—not once—in eight years has the Federal budget even approached a balance. So, far from abolishing useless commissions and offices, the New Deal has multiplied them as never before in our history. It has increased the number of employees on the government pay roll from 560,000 to more than a million.

The Democratic platform of 1932 said:

"We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

That was the promise. But six weeks after taking office Mr. Roosevelt suspended the gold standard. In the Autumn of 1933 he set out to experiment with a fluctuating commodity dollar. That unsound experiment was disastrous and had to be abandoned. Not even the most ardent New Dealer tries to defend it.

But even today, the President retains in his own hands the power to alter the value of the dollar at any moment and the monetary policy of this Nation is officially declared to be on a "twenty-four-hour basis."

The Democratic platform of 1932 said: "We advocate . . . an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange."

That was the promise. But on July 3, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt killed the London Economic Conference. He repudiated the progress of stabilization which he himself had instructed our delegates to present.

The third-term candidate, when he was running for his first term, said:

"I propose to use this position of high responsibility to discuss up and down the country . . . the duty of reducing taxes . . . that I pledge you, and nothing I have said in this campaign transcends in importance this covenant with the taxpayers of this country."

That was the promise.

But under his administration, the Federal tax burden has been trebled. Taxes have been lifted to levels that have been exceeded only in one year, during the World War.

The third-term candidate, when he was running for his first term, promised to put an end to unemployment. He promised economy in government expenditures. And when he was running for his second term he reiterated those earlier promises.

But not one of those promises has been fulfilled.

Has Studied Record

Recently the third-term candidate has accused me of deliberately falsifying the record.

That seems to me a strange accusation. From what I have seen of the record, and I have studied it closely, any misstatement of the facts would be a charitable act.

But I want to review the record. I want to review it with this point in mind. No statesman, no matter how far-sighted, can foresee everything. Maybe the breaking of those early promises worked out for the good of all of us. I do not say that that would excuse the bad faith. But it might induce us to be lenient.

Beginning in 1929 there was a world-wide depression. It affected every nation on earth.

Now we have figures showing the degree of industrial recovery from that depression by eighteen leading nations up to the outbreak of the war. These figures show that in revival of industrial production the United States stood seventeenth on that list of eighteen nations. It was next to the bottom of the list. Even Latvia did better.

Furthermore, we have just completed the first decade in our history in which we have failed to grow. Never before has that happened in America. But while we were thus stagnant almost every other nation in the world reached and passed the levels of 1929.

Failure to recover has meant a terrible loss to American workers. In the seven years before the New Deal, they were paid an average of more than $21,000,000,000 a year.

In the seven years under the New Deal, they have been paid an average of less than $17,000,000,000 a year. They lost $4,500,000,000 every year—a pay cut for all of labor of 21 per cent.

And the farmers took a cut—an average cut—of more than $1,250,000,000 a year. And that includes all government payment under the New Deal.

Now that is all on the record. Nobody is falsifying anything. The truth is that the New Deal's failure has cost labor and farmers billions upon billions of dollars.

I know that my opponent will reply that during some of that time the nations of Europe were building armaments. That is perfectly true. I hope he does make that reply. Because I should like to reply to the reply.

I should like to know why, since 1936, we have not been at least getting ready to build armaments. I should like to know why we suddenly became aware, in this year of 1940, when it is so terribly late, that we lack defense equipment and cannot even manufacture it.

This is the record. We have stopped growing. Our national income is smaller. Our workers get less. Our farmers get less. More than 9,000,000 of our citizens are without jobs. We have little equipment for our Army, and we have only a few hundred modern military airplanes.

Yet in these seven and a half years we have spent more than $60,000,000,000. We have doubled the national debt. And the enormous defense program lies ahead of us.

That is the record. I challenge the third-term candidate to prove it false.

Now when a baseball team remains for years in last place or close to it, it does not take the customers long to figure out what is wrong. They know that something is the matter with the management of that team. And they are likely to want the manager changed.

Baseball Analogy

What would you think of the manager of a baseball team who had his team in the cellar or next to it for eight years in a league of eighteen teams, and who then claimed that he was the only indispensable man to manage that team?

But that is what happened last July right here in this hall.

It was in this very auditorium that the third-term political machine staged some of its most brilliant effects.

It was here on this very platform, that Senator Lister Hill of Alabama placed the name of the third term candidate in nomination.

It was here that the voice of the Commissioner of Sewers boomed out its cry for a third term.

It was here that the name of Thomas Jefferson was booed, and the protesting voices of men who had long been honored in the Democratic Party was drowned out by the organized henchmen of the Kelly-Nash machine.

Nearby, in the Twenty-seventh Ward headquarters, those self-styled liberals, Harry Hopkins and Harold Ickes, conferred with bosses Kelly, Hague and Flynn—behind bullet-proof windows.

That is the way the third term candidate was chosen. That is the way the people of America were asked to give their confidence to the New Deal Party.

In the history of American politics there is no record like this. No men purporting to represent the American people have ever been so cynical, so calous, so brazen in their disregard for democratic ideals as these men have been.

And I cannot believe, I simply cannot believe that the American people will employ these men again as guardians of their democracy in the critical hour that we face.

All Desire Peace

As we look out upon the world today there is one blessing that we all profoundly desire. We desire to remain at peace.

The New Deal promises to keep us out of war. The third-term candidate says that he hates war, He said on Sept. 11:

"I have one supreme determination—to do all I can to keep war away from these shores for all time."

That is the promise.

My fellow citizens: In the light of the record, I challenge it. The third-term candidate has not kept faith with the American people. How are we to know that he will begin to keep it now?

Men and women of America, it is my ambition to re-establish good faith between the American people and those in high office.

In this crusade that I am leading I have been out among the people. I have seen them by the millions. I have seen their faces.

I want to tell you about an incident that happened to me.

It is the kind of incident we are not supposed to talk about in these cynical days. Nevertheless, I will talk about it.

It happened while I was being driven in a parade through a city. In one of those parades I saw a little girl in the crowd. She was being pushed around by the crowd. And she was holding an American flag.

What Flag Means

It was very difficult for her to stand up—the crowd was pushing her so much. But she kept holding on to the flag trying to hold it up in the air.

It was a simple thing and I do not know why is was so vivid. But when I saw it I could see clearly what the flag meant. I saw clearly what it means to every one of us who have ever held it.

This is what I think it means.

It means freedom. It means that men shall live on this soil as free men, holding in their own hands the power of government.

It means strength. We must have within us, and we must exercise, the power to make things. We must produce. We must build. We must be prosperous. We must be confident of our arts and of our enterprises.

It means new horizons. As long as that flag waves America must grow.

And finally, it means good faith. Under that flag we must keep our promises—our promises to our friends, our promises to the people. By our good faith toward one another we can fill all the obligations of that flag. By our good faith we shall hold it up above the jostling crowd.

That is what the flag means. And when we make that meaning clear, to ourselves and to all the world, then, and not until then, can we be confident of peace.

Wallace Ires Party Leaders In Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 23 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, gave an indirect indorsement at a campaign rally here last night to Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Progressive candidate for re-election, and a half dozen Democrats opposed to Senator La Follette walked off the speaker's platform.

Among those who walked off were James E. Finnegan, of Milwaukee, Senator La Follette's opponent on the Democratic ticket, and Francis E. McGovern, of Milwaukee, Democratic candidate for Governor.

Prefacing his remarks before 3,000 persons in which he advocated government help for the dairy industry, of which Wisconsin is a large part, Mr. Wallace said:

"I desire on this occasion particularly to express my appreciation of the untiring support we in Washington have received from the Democratic and Progressive Congressmen in Wisconsin and from your Senior Senator Robert M. La Follette."

Mr. Wallace's appearance was reminiscent of the President's visit at Green Bay in 1934 when Mr. Roosevelt gave Senator La Follette a "pat on the back" during his campaign for re-election.

Mr. McGovern said Mr. Wallace's "indorsement" of Senator La Follette was the kind that split the Democratic Party at Green Bay and that "it will do it again."

Mr. Wallace said the dairy industry, like other forms of agriculture suffered from dangerous, ruinous prices, which have been improved since 1932 but not wholly remedied.

"The farmers, therefore, have to have government help to remove surpluses from the market when they threaten to smash prices," he said.

Mr. Wallace said Wisconsin had seen the present-day form of the "ancient conflict between liberalism and reaction" when the Republican administration was elected two years ago.

"It was a costly mistake to let the Republicans get control in Wisconsin and it would be a far more costly mistake to let them get control in Washington," he said.

Newspaper Guild Seen Subversive

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—William Green, addressing an organization meeting for a national American Federation of Labor union of newspaper workers, declared yesterday that the Congress of Industrial Organizations American Newspaper Guild "stands as an organization controlled by anti-American forces."

Mr. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker at the first conference of delegates from 20 A. F. of L. newspaper locals, claiming to represent 1,500 members throughout the United States.

"Those who seized control of the American Newspaper Guild," Mr. Green said, "sought to use that organization for the furtherance of a subversive movement. Its leaders seeks to substitute the Soviet form of government for the democratic form in this Country."

Mr. Green left for Washington after his address.

Canadian Red Cross Expands British Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Extent of help rendered the British Red Cross by the Canadian Red Cross is seen in the recent aproval in principle here of a British request for 5,000 parcels of food each week for British prisoners of war. The food would be purchased and packed in Canada for shipment overseas.

Cost of sending 5,000 parcels a week was expected to amount to $500,000 a year.

The Canadian Red Cross has for some time been sending consignments of food over to England, to be packed there and sent to British prisoners in Germany.

This and two other emergency demands from Britain within a short time have emphasized the steadily increasing responsibilities undertaken by the Society since the war began.

New Job Schedules Begin Amid Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Thousands of American workers will have two more hours lopped off their weekly employment schedules beginning at midnight tonight when the legal maximum working week settles down at 40 hours.

The automatic drop from a 42 to 40 hour maximum, beyond which the employer must pay overtime, comes with the second anniversary of the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

The cut in the working week comes at a time when numerous employers are predicting that continued Government control over hours will cause delay in national defense but thus far Wage-Hour officials have discounted their protest as inspired by a desire to cut labor costs rather than by a desire to increase production.

Only four definite complaints of difficulty in getting labor needed to fill defense contracts have been reported to the Wage-Hour Administration to date.

Must Pay Overtime

There is nothing, Wage-Hour officials point out, to prevent an employer from working his men over 40 hours a week, provided he pays them for overtime at the rate of time and a half. Nor is there any limit to the number of hours that can be worked in one day.

Also effective at midnight tonight are the new, more lenient, definitions of "executive," "administrative" and "professional," recently published by Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, in an effort to end confusion as to the effect of the law on high-paid workers, permitted to use a considerable amount of individual discretion in their jobs.

The statutory minimum wage of 30 cents an hour, in effect during the past year, will not increase again until 1945, except in cases where industry committees have recommended minimum wages higher than the statutory requirement. Minimums higher than 30 cents have become effective through wage orders issued by the administrator in the hosiery, textile, millinery, shoe, knitted underwear, woolen, knitted outwear, apparel, leather, and pulp and paper industries. Minimum wage rates established by wage orders based on recommendations of industry committees in these industries range from 32½ to 40 cents an hour.

Reductions for Some

In some instances the drop in hours and continuance of the same wage rate may mean a reduction in weekly pay for workers. The worker now getting $12.60 a week will lose 60 cents from his pay envelope if his employer decides to work him only 40 hours on and after Oct. 24.

Department of Labor records show, however, that most workers are already on a work week of 40 hours or less. In July the average work week in manufacturing industries was 37.3 hours. Among industries reporting a longer work week were machine tools, 47.6 hours; engines, 43.7 hours, and aircraft, 42 hours.

Employees in defense industries working on Government contracts are already on a 40-hour week for the most part, because such work is governed by the 40-hour rule prescribed in the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Law.

Willkie Might Retain Hull

Continued from Page 1

not for any other considerations whatever."

These are carefully chosen words; they are very explicit, and they carry with them another announcement of far-reaching significance; they carry with them the first public declaration that the next Republican President could be prepared to appoint a bi-partisan Cabinet.

In light of Mr. Willkie's known views, in light of his latest foreign policy declaration, in light of the amount of independent and non-New Deal Democratic strength which has been attracted to his candidacy, there is every prospect that he would name at least two non-Republicans to high Cabinet posts. As indicated, one may well be Mr. Hull who has continuously headed the Department of State for eight critical years—if he would serve, at least for a period, as a patriotic duty.

Hanes Another Possibility

Another likely Democratic prospect for a Cabinet appointment is John W. Hanes who resigned as President Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of the Treasury because of his widening disagreement with New Deal financial policies. Mr. Hanes is liked in Congress, stands well with Republican members of both Senate and House and now heads the organization of Democrats working for Mr. Willkie's election. Mr. Hanes is considered ideally equipped for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and it is apparent that a bi-partisan appointment of such a character would come easy to Mr. Willkie.

Conscious of the very deep public preoccupation with the international crisis, the Republican leader took the occasion of his Chicago address last night to emphasize the caliber of leadership which he intends to utilize in diplomacy.

In addition to his other pledges, Mr. Willkie announced that he would make use of the "ablest career men in the Diplomatic Service—men who have devoted their lives to the study and practice of diplomacy," and that he would send out to represent the United States in the capitols of the world, "ambassadors, chosen for their diplomacy qualifications."

With pointed jibe at some of the New Deal diplomatic appointments, he said that it would be "safer to keep the playboys here in America, where, incidentally, most of them even now are engaged in campaigning in violation of the finest traditions of our country."

No Political Ambassadors

Mr. Willkie gave assurance that the Republican Party "will not pay off its financial obligations with the safety of the American people by appointing springtime ambassadors. I have never owed any man that much and I never shall."

Mr. Willkie's return to Chicago last night was in marked contrast to the opening of his drive here five weeks ago. He filled to overflowing the vast Chicago Stadium where the Democratic Convention renominated President Roosevelt last July. He delivered what many regarded as the most effective speech of the campaign. He heard Dwight Green, promising Republican candidate for the governorship of Illinois, introduce him as the man "who is gaining and winning his campaign for the Presidency," and there was a sense of confidence and victory in the atmosphere which was nowhere apparent even two months ago. The candidate was self-assured, at home with himself and at home with his audience, but no less hard-hitting.

He prepared for Mr. Roosevelt's first political speech by laying on his desk the fullest indictment he has yet drawn up of what he considers the long record of broken promises of the New Deal.

He pointed to the Democratic pledge of 1932 of a "Federal budget annually balanced." He noted the platform promise of "reducing governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices." He pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt accepted these pledges, and that 11 times since his first election, he has promised "to balance the budget," and observed:

"But not once—not once in eight years—has the Federal budget been near a balance. So far from abolishing useless commissions and offices, the New Deal has multiplied them as never before in our history."

Tell Me If I'm Wrong

And time after time through his Chicago speech, at each citation of a "broken pledge," he addressed these words to Mr. Roosevelt, mindful that the President has said that the only reason he is now campaigning is to "correct the falsifications of the opposition."

"Mr. 'Third-Term Candidate,' when you begin your belated discussion of the issues, I'd like you to tell the American people whether Wendell Willkie has falsified that part of the record."

Mr. Willkie said that the 1932 Democratic platform advocated "an international economic conference designed to restore international trade," and that Mr. Roosevelt killed it.

He said that Mr. Roosevelt sought election on a promise to reduce taxes and trebled them in office.

He said that Mr. Roosevelt promised time after time to reduce unemployment and that not one of the promises has been fulfilled.

He contended that with United States standing seventh on the list of 18 nations on the road up from depression, the New Deal's failure to achieve recovery has cost American workers $4,500,000,000 a year—or a pay cut for all labor of 21 per cent.

He noted that the New Deal promises to keep the United States out of war and asserted that if it doesn't keep that promise any better than the others, American soldiers are today as good as on the transport ships.

Looking at the Record

"This is the record," Mr. Willkie concluded. "We have stopped growing. Our national income is smaller. Our workers get less. Our farmers get less. More than 9,000,000 of our citizens are unemployed.

"Yet in these seven and a half years we have spent more than $60,000,000,000. We have doubled our national debt. And the enormous defense program lies ahead of us.

"That is the record. I challenge the third-term candidate to prove it false."

Mr. Willkie's special train is today speeding toward New York where he is looking forward to hearing Mr. Roosevelt's answers to his charges and while there Mr. Willkie will have a little something to say himself.

Delivering the third of his weekly question-and-answer radio programs, sponsored by the Associated Willkie Clubs, Mr. Willkie in Chicago declared that he was "in favor of giving more effective aid to Great Britain than she is getting from the New Deal."

A National Policy

He said that, in his judgment, the policy of opposing the aggressions of the dictators and aiding Britain to that end was not a New Deal policy but a national policy, initiated and sanctioned by the American people.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Willkie expressed the conviction that his administration could achieve a strong defense mechanism, more effective, and faster than the New Deal will ever get the job done.

"While you all know," he said, "that President Roosevelt has appointed an Advisory Defense Commission, you know too that he has given them only the privilege of being advisers. He has not given them authority, power or responsibility.

"I promise you, if I am elected, that I will make the Defense Commission the real working defense authority."

With respect to the third term, the Republican nominee said that he would like to close the road for all time against presidential perpetuity "by passage of a constitutional amendment that will bar another grasp for absolute power on the part of any future President."

Guardsmen Seen On Duty Over Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—Belief that mobilized units of the National Guard would be held on active duty beyond their projected year of Federal service is expressed by Maj.-Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Maryland State Adjutant General.

Speaking at the National Guard Association's convention yesterday, General Reckord also declared that unless the new draft law is amended to protect the Guard's traditional Federal-state status, it would be reduced to a home-defense force.

He said he believed that if the Guard were released from Federal service at the end of the year's training, its function as a manpower reserve for the Regular Army ultimately would be taken over by the trainees from the draft program.

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The Christian Science Monitor
October 23, 1940

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Calling All American Women—To New Love of Country And The Will to Defend It

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week another little country was crushed beneath the heel of Hitler's boot. Rumania. What had she done? As nearly as I can find out, her greatest sin was that for thousands of years rich deposits of oil lay beneath her surface. Hitler's war machine slakes its thirst with oil.

Here in New York City—where I am writing this—there will be the usual aftermath of that Nazi victory. Some morning, out of the fog of the Atlantic, will steal a ship—her sides camouflaged with gray paint.

There will be little knots of people on her decks. People who will stare at this city, with hurt, bewildered eyes. People unable to read the signs, in English, atop our skyscrapers. Rumanian refugees; a mere handful who were fortunate enough to reach our shores. But of this you may be sure, one of their number will spy an object that they will all understand. There will be excited pointing; and unashamed tears will roll down their faces. For here in our harbor stands a woman with her arm upraised, a torch in her hand—the Statue of Liberty. Symbol of all we hold dear.

Why have these people, who weep at the sight of our symbol of liberty, lost theirs? Is there actual danger that we—Americans—may lose our freedom?

During the last weeks, I have asked many women from the Nazi conquered countries those questions. How alike their answers are! They feel that if we will profit by their mistakes, we can keep our United States of America "one nation indivisible; with liberty and justice for all."

We're Not Awake?

"You are not awake," they told me again and again. And sadly they would add, "Neither were we." They weren't. This is what a woman from Norway told me:

"We didn't know what was going on. You see, the Germans were our friends—so we thought. I shall never forget the night Hitler's army came. We went to bed at nine-thirty feeling as safe as American families do now. At about twelve-thirty we heard the air-raid alarm. We threw some coats over our night clothes and went into the hall. As we stood wondering what to do, the lights went out. People swarmed to the underground, the subway. We stood on the tracks; no trains could run anyway. It was cold and dirty. Women heated their babies' milk by candles.

"No one knew what was happening above ground. At about seven we went to the apartment and turned on the radio. Immediately we heard: 'The Germans are coming. Evacuate.'

"I have no children; I stayed with my husband. By seven-thirty the Germans had taken over the radio. Everybody knows the story of the fall of Oslo. We were told to turn over the city or be annihilated. We couldn't fight. We weren't prepared. The Germans put up signs saying they were friendly brothers come to save us from the English. I read those signs and knew that a friendly brother never comes like a thief in the night.

We Must Prepare

"Prepare," this Norwegian told me, "until you are so strong that no nation dare attack you."

Just before I left, I asked her how to spell her name. "I want to get it right," I explained. A look of horror passed over her face. "You must not use my name!" she said, "my husband—he's still over there."

Ask yourself, "Is that woman free, even though she has reached our free country?" How long the arm of a totalitarian power is!

And never shall I forget the fiery little Austrian woman who paced up and down my living room as she talked: "Freedom? Why, it's just a word with you American women! You don't appreciate what you have. You treat your sacred heritage as casually as though it were a comfortable pair of old shoes. You don't gather your children about you and read and study the Declaration of Independence. How many American women can go through that immortal Gettysburg Address without stumbling? Yet, your very salvation, as a great nation, depends upon your renewing the principles it was founded upon. Think what that address says, 'a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.' Does that coincide with Herr Hitler's views? What would Lincoln think of a leader who told his people they were a superior race, created to govern the world?"

Before I could find words to frame an answer she went on, "When your national anthem is played, you stand up in a sheepish manner. You don't leap to your feet with those words 'land of the free and home of the brave' swelling in your hearts."

I had the sudden vision of us leaning against a theater seat. She was telling the truth, and I knew it.

When she told me goodbye she clasped my hand tightly,

"Forgive me," she said, "if I have sounded harsh. But, oh, you American women have so much! I want you to keep it always."

"And we want to keep it," I assured her.

After she had gone, I realized what a precious heritage our American home life is. That is where, as mothers, we have the opportunity to instill into our children the fundamental principles upon which our nation was founded. That is where we can teach them true patriotism.

Did you know that the home is one of the first places at which the National Socialist party (Hitler's party) aims? I didn't realize it until a woman who had left Germany after Hitler came to power told me. "There is a joke in Germany now," she said, "saying that all families should have a meeting at least twice a year. It is almost that bad. The father goes to his party meetings. The mother has her work for the party. And even the young children are taken to camps, and after school hours they have their party meetings."

"Of course," she went on, "there are still families in Germany who do not like that. But they have to be careful what they say. No freedom of speech over there, such as you Americans enjoy. Just think, you can say, 'I'm a Republican' or 'I'm a Democrat.'"

Our Bill of Rights

"Certainly," I told her, "and we'll have that right so long as we hold to our Constitution with its Bill of Rights."

"Tell your women," she said, "not to let anyone tamper with that Constitution."

"I believe our great club organizations are alert about that," I assured her.

She sat silent a minute. "Clubs. Yes, you have all kinds of clubs, don't you?"

"Can't German women have clubs?" I asked. And before she could answer I went on, "I used to belong to a little Library Association in a small Kansas town. It does such splendid work. Surely Hitler wouldn't object to anything we did."

She shrugged her shoulders. "Well, call it objecting or anything you like," she told me. "First of all, every member of that club would have to be a loyal member of the Hitler party. (I had a quick vision of the stand-pat Republicans and staunch Democrats among the members!) Next the club would have to affiliate with the national organization and conduct its affairs according to party regulations."

"But couldn't we keep the little library going?"

"You might be able to. But, of course, you couldn't choose your books as you do now. And the first thing the party would do would be to comb that library and destroy anything not in harmony with party policies."

As she talked, again came a picture. A vision of some of the older members of that club. I could imagine their reaction to a government that would tell them what books they could put upon those shelves. They were fearless women. They faced drought, grasshoppers, and cyclones. And they didn't expect the government to care for them, because they realized that they were the government. But those early-day enemies were tangible. They could be seen coming. Will those women, and their daughters, be alert enough to detect the carefully camouflaged propaganda that is now seeping through in an endeavor to destroy the traditions established by our forefathers, the same forefathers who wrote our Constitution and our Declaration of Independence? As never before in our history we must seek to "know the truth." The truth that "makes men free." Only then will our love of country become something greater than personality, only then will it become impregnable.

I have seen a case of love of country being greater than personal attachment. Let me tell you about it.

I went up several flights and down a crooked, dingy hall to visit a woman from Czechoslovakia. The instant I crossed the threshold, I forgot the dingy hall. Inside, people from Czechoslovakia were striving to keep the art of their little, conquered country alive. They had decorated the walls with painted designs in beautifully blended blues, and reds, and greens. They had hung their exquisite embroideries, and arranged around the room tiny dolls which they were dressing.

A tall, wide-browed woman came forward to greet me. She spoke excellent English.

"I have always been interested in the art work of our country," she told me, "so when we saw what was going to happen, I was chosen to take a car and go into the back country, to the little cottages, and buy up as much work as I could. I knew there were Czechs in the United States who could carry on until our country should be free again."

"Are you sure you'll be free again?" I asked.

Her eyes flashed, "Sure? Of course, I'm sure! My people (there was something about the way she said "my people" that hurt!) are a great deal like your people. We have good hearts. We will do anything for a person until he commands us. We are not like the German people. We do not like commands."

And then she told me ways in which the seeds of freedom are being nurtured, even now, in Czechoslovakia. "Tell your women," she said, "that they must take more interest in their government. They must appraise their leaders more coolly. And tell them, above all else, to watch the little inroads that some may try to make into their Bill of Rights that grants freedom of speech and freedom to worship God as they wish."

She was so intelligent, so alert, that I suggested, "You must have had more advantages than the average woman of your country."

They Will Rise Again

She was quick to deny that. "Oh no!" she firmly told me, "if you could just meet some of our women leaders. I know one who refused to leave the country although we pleaded with her to go. She was sent to a concentration camp. But I just heard that she is out again. If she is out, she is busy. You'll see, my people will rise again."

"I'm sure you would rather I wouldn't mention your name," I said as I started to leave. Her face changed color; and she thought for a minute. "Use it if you wish—if it will help."

"But haven't you a husband over there?"

"Yes," she admitted, "I have. But I know he would say that the cause is greater than any personal"—she turned her face away—"any personal relationship."

"I won't use it," I told her.

Going back down that dingy hall, I thought; "Use it? I should say not! Wild horses couldn't drag that name from me. I have an American husband who left the house this morning at nine. He'll come home at five, just as millions of other American husbands will." Think of the happy homes we have here in our United States of America. Think. And let us work, work with all our might to hold "the blessings of liberty" for "ourselves and our posterity."

This is the second of three articles by Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils. The third will appear next Wednesday.

Wide World

Fleeing before the Nazi terror—this woman, her child, her mother pause bewildered by the roadside. America! If they can get to America—they can find courage, still, to live. Women of America—are we too going to become victims of the Nazi blast?

Awake, America!

Feeling, in this perilous hour, that Americans should be reminded of their priceless heritage—the Bill of Rights—the Today's Woman Page of The Christian Science Monitor sent Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, distinguished journalist and radio commentator, to Washington and Williamsburg to trace the origin of this great document on which rests the individual liberty of every American. Her first article on the subject appeared on this page last Wednesday. Here is her second article—a warning to American women that the Bill of Rights is today imperiled by world conditions. Her third and last article, telling American women what they can do to defend their heritage of freedom, will be found on this page next Wednesday.

So that Americans everywhere may have an authentic copy of the Bill of Rights to use in the home, The Christian Science Monitor will devote the front cover of its Magazine Section of Nov. 9 to an illuminated design of the Bill of Rights, in full color, suitable for framing.

A Word About the Author

Because of the many inquiries that have come to us regarding the author of this stirring article series, we have asked Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils to tell us something about herself. Her reply to our request follows.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I can't remember my maternal grandmother, but she seems very real to me, nevertheless. My mother used to tell me stories about her by the hour.

When I think of my paternal grandmother, words fail me. She was a Missourian who migrated to Oklahoma at the time—no, even before—the famous "opening of the Strip" which Edna Ferber made famous in her book "Cimarron." She was a dynamic personality who ruled her family with a rod of iron, and, until she passed on, kept every child close enough to her so he—or she—could come home for Sunday dinner.

These Sundays were high lights in my early childhood. All the cousins—dozens of them—and the aunts and uncles were there! The children went swimming in the "branch" and their elders argued politics! Such heated discussions! I grew up thinking government was the most important thing in the world. I mean, government and crops were. But my childish mind seemed to grasp the fact that you could do something about getting good government, while good crops depended largely on whether or not it rained!

Always, to me, the most beautiful sight in the world has been a golden field of dead-ripe wheat. My father farmed the L. X. ranch upon which my mother had grown up. My father not only farmed, he built an elevator and bought wheat. When I married, I married into a family of millers. So all my life I've thought of wheat, flour, bread. I still do. And to this day I can pick up a roll in New York and tell whether it was made out of poor flour or good flour.

For many years, after I was grown, I lived in little Kansas towns. Some folks, rushing through in a car or on a fast train, think they look forsaken—or at least lonesome. Well, they're not! They have wide, tree bordered streets; and the home life in them is as fine as you'll find anywhere in America. I jumped from that leisurely small town life to New York, due to the demands of my work. And since coming to New York I have been in turn Midwestern editor of Delineator, Contributing Editor of Pictorial Review. For the past five years I have been broadcasting for the National Broadcasting Company.

I have so many generations of Americans behind me, and I lived so many years in a State where I didn't even hear a foreign accent, that when I first came to New York it was very hard for me to understand anyone who spoke with an accent. But a queer thing is that when I started out to interview the European women refugees quoted in these articles for The Christian Science Monitor, I didn't have one bit of trouble. They were so desperately in earnest. They wanted me to tell their stories, so that American women would be alert. They spoke with their eyes and their hearts and—well, I could understand every word.

I belonged to a club in Kansas. I worked toward civic improvements. I know how easy it is to settle down in a groove and forget there is such a thing as "foreign affairs." I also know the deep content that comes from home life, and how any woman would fight to keep it.

Cash or Credit Buying? Each Has Its Advantages

By Louise Hollister Scott

Managing Your Income—7

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you pay cash for everything, or do you buy on credit, through charge or installment accounts? Whichever you do, you should realize that there are certain advantages in your system.

Credit is a convenience and, rightly used, helps to establish a good financial standing. At least one half of all sales in the country are on credit, and sellers find it necessary to make a thorough analysis of each applicant's character, capacity, and willingness to pay.

You get lower prices, in many cases, if you trade in stores which sell only for cash. If you buy in stores which also have charge accounts, you pay the same price that the charge customers pay. This is higher on certain articles than in the other type of store, because recording and billing require extra employees, supplies, and space, and these expenses must be covered in the price of goods sold.

Charge-Account Buying

Not every store offers the accommodation of charge accounts, but many do and are eager to open them with responsible buyers. If you avail yourself of this service, you often get advance notice of sales which are open to charge customers before they are made public. You may be more likely to trade in the same stores and to deal with salespeople who become used to serving you and who know your preferences. It is simpler to secure adjustment in case you do not receive goods sent to you or wish to return or exchange them.

In addition to cash and monthly charge-account services, many stores offer extended credit terms on large purchases such as household furnishings. So many people object to the installment plan as such that these stores call this part of their service by various names: budget-account plan, deferred-payment plan, and so forth. A down payment is required and a small carrying charge is usually added to the price of the articles.

Makes Comforts Possible

Other stores specialize in sales on the installment plan. This method of buying on credit has made possible comforts, conveniences, and opportunities which otherwise would have been beyond the reach of those who cannot afford to pay cash in full. However, many people have suffered serious losses because they have not realized what they were agreeing to in this type of buying.

How does an installment account differ from a charge account? The first difference is in regard to the type of article purchased. You can buy all kinds of things on your charge account, while the goods usually offered on an installment account are those which are more expensive. The second difference is that the period of paying for goods on an installment account may be spread over many months.

The Third Difference

The third difference is that there is always a carrying charge on installment purchases. This includes interest, the cost of investigating the customer's financial responsibility, clerical work in connection with the payments, insurance against loss or damage while payments are being met, and sometimes sending a collector to the home of the buyer. The carrying charge provides, also, for the possible expense connected with delinquent accounts: attempts to force payment, taking back goods, and putting them in condition to resell. Since some of these items cost as much for a low-priced article as for an expensive one, the carrying charge often is high in relation to the cost of cheaper purchases.

The fourth difference is in regard to the title of the property. The goods you buy on a charge account become yours as soon as they are delivered to you; your installment purchases usually remain the property of the seller until you have completed paying for them. If you fail to make a payment when due, the seller may repossess the article, usually without any refund of the payments you have made.

Advantages of Installment

There are times when installment buying may be well worth while. If the purchase of a washing machine, for instance, helps you save enough on laundry to pay for the machine in a reasonable time, it may be a good investment.

You may get better service on an article for which you are paying installments than on one you have paid for in cash. Often it is to the seller's disadvantage as well as to yours to repossess, recondition, and resell an article.

Do not be over-persuaded by the salesman who tries to convince you that buying is so easy you should not hesitate. Payments do have to be made at regular times; carrying charge often is excessively high; and meeting the payments may force you to sacrifice things you need at the time the payments are due, but which you may not have foreseen when you signed the contract.

Cautions in Installment Buying

Avoid installment buying unless you know definitely what risks are involved and unless you are convinced they are worth undertaking. Remember that though you have the use of the goods before you have paid for them, part of the carrying charge is really interest charged for the privilege of not paying in full at the time of purchase. In many cases, you will be wise to postpone your purchase until you have saved the money to pay for it. Read the contract thoughtfully before you sign it; then determine just how much more your total payment will be than it would be on a cash basis.

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South America Lacks Arms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In these days, when representatives of South American armed forces are exchanging ideas in Washington regarding the improvement of the defensive capacity of the continent, it is well to remember that, apart from the United States, and to a certain extent Canada, the rest of the New World countries are lacking in adequate armament, and, should foreign attack materialize, would be unable to defend their extensive littorals and hinterlands.

Argentina and Brazil might dispute this contention, for reasons of prestige, but their generals and admirals have admitted they would have no chance against any well organized transatlantic expedition. The defence deficiences of the remaining eight South American States are too palpable to be denied.

Unfortunately for South Americans, it is not only arms of which they are short. They have no economic apparatus, the basic sustenance of defense, or what they possess is extremely deficient. In case of war—which they still like to consider as unlikely—they would be dependent entirely on overseas assistance. There are a few arms, even plane factories, but certainly nothing approaching a war industry.

For this reason today one finds numerous schemes for multiplying Army and Navy arsenals and workshops, many of which are devoted to ordinary manufacture during peacetime. Argentina was one of the first countries to appreciate the necessity for more industrial plant as a military necessity.

The demand for manufacturing plant, as the backbone of military organization in the general interests of hemisphere defense, has spread to every country. Warren L. Pierson must have been informed of this during his continental tour of investigation as President of the Import-Export Bank of Washington. Armed forces, it is pointed out, require footwear, clothing, food, motorized vehicles and oil, roads and railways—in a word, national organization and supplies.

This cannot be improvised at a moment's notice. A methodic plan, maybe continentally co-ordinated, would be necessary to avoid failure or inaction. Obviously, the United States comes into the picture at this point. Whatever may be thought in Washington, many persons south of Panama consider that the United States, as director of continental defense, should assist these countries to develop a "war economy" as well as supplying actual weapons.

The establishment of naval and air bases for the United States, although at the disposition of all, is bound to have some effect on natoialist feeling in these Republics. They are also seen to be limited in scope—isolated points of protection rather than part of a homogeneous whole conditioned to resist foreign action.

New Jersey Woman Warns Voters Who Fail to Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 23—"Unless Americans vote, and vote in every primary and election, they deserve to lose their vote," is the opinion of Mrs. Eliza G. Wright, Chairman of the local Red Cross Roll Call, member of the East Orange Board of Recreation Commissioners, a founder of the Women's Engineering Club of New York and co-author with her husband of the volume "How to Be a Responsible Citizen."

Mrs. Eliza G. Wright

Being a responsible citizen, in Mrs. Wright's view, begins with voting, but doesn't end there. To make democracy work in national affairs and right down through local offices, Americans must become more active and less naive in matters political. They must study the candidates they vote for, must affiliate with local political organizations, must get out and work for the candidates they wish to see elected. If they fail to make government their own concern, Mrs. Wright warned, corrupt and selfish interests are always ready to take over, to democracy's detriment.

"Even in the simple matter of voting intelligently for local candidates, there's much that every citizen can do," she declared. "They can at least go to rallies and look at the candidates—form their own estimate of their honesty and capability. They can read the campaign literature handed out."

Book Treats Subjects

Mrs. Wright and her husband, Roy V. Wright, discuss these subjects in their book. The information therein was learned, as Mrs. Wright expressed it, "the hard way." Suppose you, as a political novice, are disgusted with certain state officials or local officers. How may you work to get them out of office and efficient persons in power? It can be done, the Wrights affirm, but any sort of political effort requires work and a knowledge of the political setup.

Mrs. Wright found this out after she, "in a rash moment," agreed to help organize the Women's Engineers Division in the Hoover campaign of 1928. Her husband, who is managing editor of Railway Age, likewise began learning when the dean of Newark College asked him to lecture on citizenship. The book is the result of their experience.

"I discovered early in my first fling at politics," Mrs. Wright said, "that I knew nothing about political organizations, how they worked or who ran them. I didn't know what a state committeewoman or a county committeewoman looked like, and I found no books to tell me. But my husband and I learned, and it was intensely interesting. It's an exciting job, trying to be a responsible citizen."

Now, she reported, "How to Be a Responsible Citizen" has a large circulation in the public libraries, and civics, Young Men's Christian Association and Chamber of Commerce groups have used it as a textbook.

Getting Out Silent Vote

Mrs. Wright later was Chairman of the Women's division of the Dwight Morrow primary campaign in New Jersey in 1930. Now she is working in the presidential campaign, serving as chairman of the local Unofficial Group of Women, whose job it is to "arouse the silent vote"—the women who are interested in good government, but not connected with any political party.

"And I'm still learning," she declared, adding:

"These days, with democracy under fire, Americans need especially to make use of their right to vote. When there were 80,000 persons in Essex County here who failed to vote in past primaries, and when 300,000 in New Jersey failed to vote in the last presidential election, we have our work cut out for us."

There's plenty to do, but Mrs. Wright has a hobby too—helping the Shelter Workroom for Crippled Girls, located in Orange and supported by private and public contributions. She helped to organize and is now President of this institution, which seeks to enable its charges to become at least partially self-supporting.

Coals to Newcastle

ABERDEEN, Idaho (AP)—Thirty sacks of potatoes arrived here from Oregon for distribution to relief clients.

Aberdeen farmers couldn't quite understand. They raise the nationally famed Idaho potatoes, but prices are so low they've been giving them away.

Rapid Transit Had Part In City's Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J. — The story of this City's progress is partially the story of improved transportation in America. The rapid growth of East Orange has been due largely to its proximity to New York City and to the ease with which that city could be reached. Hence the American advance from stagecoach to electrified railroad meant much to a potential "city of commuters."

Commuting to New York was not always as speedy as today's under-an-hour trip by rail and tube or by rail and ferry. One hundred years ago the trip to Newark—not as far as New York—was made on the Morris and Essex Railroad at a cost of 12½ cents. That was cheap enough, but not far enough. In Newark, the train had to be drawn by horses through Broad and Center Streets to the station of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, now the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The trip from Newark to Jersey City on the Hudson cost 37½ cents more. Then came the ride on the steam ferry, from Jersey City to New York, at 6¼ cents. The ferry also operated a "night boat" up to midnight at an increased fare of 6½ cents. Two trains were run on week days by the Morris and Essex and five between Newark and New Jersey. This was hardly the fast and frequent suburban service of today.

Stagecoach in Use

A hundred years ago the stagecoach was still much in evidence. The Eclipse Line stage left Orange at 8 a. m., and Newark at 9 a. m. for New York, while another stage line traveled from Morristown to Newark.

The railroads were by no means as convenient and plentiful then as they are today. A trip to Philadelphia in 1838, for instance, meant leaving Newark by stagecoach at 5:30 a. m. for Elizabethport; thence by steamboat to South Amboy and by railroad to Bordentown; thence by steamboat to Philadelphia.

The Morris and Essex Line announced free rides on its first train, and the cars were not only crowded inside, but on the roofs as well. Two horse-drawn cars were first operated, but on Oct. 2, 1837, the railroad began to use steam.

Modern Transportation

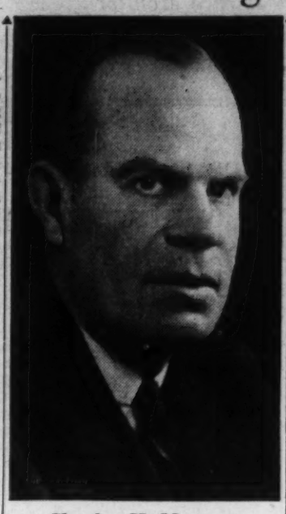
The start of comparatively modern transportation in this area was heralded when the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad leased the Morris and Essex in 1866. This line connected East Orange directly with Hoboken and thence with New York City. Thus the day finally arrived when fast commuting from the Jersey suburbs to New York was possible.

The first train over the elevated tracks of the Lackawanna Railroad ran from Hoboken to South Orange in December, 1922, and the first train operated by electricity in September, 1930. Now, with the Pennsylvania and the Lackawanna both electrified, the area is well served with fast and clean transportation.

Mayor Cites Myriad Advantages of East Orange

By Charles H. Martens
Mayor of East Orange, N. J.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 23—East Orange is known as the "Residential City"—a city of homes. It is ideally located in the heart of Essex County. New York City is about 11 miles distant via the electric trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. On our eastern border is the City of Newark, with the largest business and shopping center in New Jersey. We are surrounded by the communities of Orange, South Orange, Glen Ridge and Bloomfield.



Charles H. Martens

Our government, the Mayor-Council, known as the representative form, is conducted on the basis of honesty and efficiency. Most of the work of our municipality is done by the various boards and commissions—Fire, Police, Health, Library, Education, Assessors, Assessments, Shade Tree, Zoning, Water, Pension and Recreation. All appointments to these commissions are made by the Mayor. Nearly all of these commissioners, numbering about 75, serve without pay. They give of their time and talents freely and unselfishly. During the period I have been Chief Executive of this city, which is 22 years, not one person among them has been guilty of dishonesty or carelessness in representing the city or handling public funds. It has been well said that the character of people in office and not the form of government is what really counts.

Modern Shopping Center

East Orange has one of the most modern shopping centers where there are branches of several New York department stores. Our excellent transportation facilities make these stores accessible for nearby communities and the parking areas provided by the stores attract many shoppers to our city.

We believe we have the best school system in the State. Graduates from our high schools may enter the larger colleges without further examination. Upsala College is located here, also Panzer College of Physical Education.

Due to the efficiency of our Fire Department, we enjoy the lowest insurance rate possible, thus saving our citizens thousands of dollars a year. Our water comes from artesian wells located on our water reserve in Millburn. We have the finest water at the lowest cost to the consumers. Actually, East Orange enjoys the lowest water rate in the United States for a municipality of its size and having an underground water system.

Play Areas Widely Known

East Orange is probably better known for its ample, well-kept and well-conducted playgrounds than for any other one endeavor. Since 1907 the city has led in this branch of municipal service. The Recreation Commission conducts five athletic fields and playgrounds and recently purchased another tract. All of these are designed and kept as parklike as possible without interfering with their purpose as playgrounds. Many community activities take place in them, including fetes, league ball games and during the summer months union outdoor church services are held on Sunday evenings.

The people of East Orange are not unmindful of their spiritual welfare, as there are 43 churches of all denominations, having a property value of $5,729,900.

The adequacy of a police department is tested by the crime rate in a city. East Orange is free from slum areas and also from crime. This is due in no small measure to our form of government and the efficiency of those entrusted with law enforcement.

We have many other things of which we are justly proud. Those of us who serve the city are proud of the high standard demanded by our citizenry. Public opinion, informed and organized, is the fundamental basis of all good government, and especially of all good city government. The citizens of East Orange are interested in their city and its government.

Many Fine Parks in East Orange Provide for Much Recreation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Citizens of East Orange place a high value on their outdoor recreation. Perhaps that is why the development of the City's recreation facilities is such an encouraging chapter in local history.

The first park, if it could be called such, was donated in 1855 by the Elmwood Home Association. For years it was a swamp, used only as an ash dump. Then in 1921 Alden Freeman spent $150,000 transforming the locality into Elmwood Park, the City contributing $85,000 for a shelter house. This house is today the home of East Orange's growing Little Theater and of The Children's Theater.

It required courage for Mayor William Cardwell in 1907 to write the City Council urging the purchase of Orange Oval with its six-and-one-half acres as a public playground. The purchase was made, however, and in 1908 the East Orange Oval was opened as a recreation field. It is still functioning.

These parks were "only the beginning," however. When the local sewage disposal works proved unsatisfactory, the tract where it was located was turned over to the Essex County Park Commission and became part of Watsessing Park.

Other parks and parkways were added. Oraton Parkway, named after the friendly chief of the Hackensack Indians, was developed by the Essex County Park Commission. The armory on North Oraton Parkway was built by the State at a cost of $100,000.

In 1925, a golf course was begun when a group of citizens formed an organization and floated bonds to build the East Orange golf course on a tract of land in the water reserve at White Oak Ridge.

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Progressive East Orange Lays Claim to Title of the 'Ultimate in Suburbs'

Town Offers Advantages In Many Lines

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 23—"A typical suburb—perhaps the ultimate in suburbs." That's how residents of East Orange like to characterize their city of 70,000 persons today. A well-to-do suburb, a community where tall apartments blend with single homes, a city with a smart shopping district, East Orange is proud of its rapid development.

Situated further west or south, it would win fame as a city complete unto itself, replete, as it is, with metropolitan stores, two major institutions of learning, playgrounds and golf courses, railroads and motor bus lines.

East Orange, however, is "next door" to New York City; nearly 10,000 of its citizens commute to New York daily; eight of its stores are branches of Fifth Avenue establishments; hence the suburban status. The towers of Manhattan, however, do not set its tempo. East Orange is remarkably self-sufficient, rich in early Puritan history, wealthy with more than 8,000 persons paying income tax returns, proud of a government record of no scandals through the years.

East Orange is geographically at the center of Essex County, with its 1,000,000 inhabitants. Whereas on the one side the city, along with all metropolitan New Jersey, is tied by railroads, the Hudson River tubes, ferry boats, automobile tunnels and the George Washington Bridge to American's greatest city, East Orange can always turn for country relaxation to the green hills and trails of Eagle Rock and South Mountain Reservations to the West.

Its citizens are persons who like to drive or ride home early from work in summer, to snatch a game of tennis or golf from the gathering dusk. Housewives are interested in social and civic work, the Red Cross, adult education, home economics. Some of the commuting men folk head big industries in the skyscrapers of New York. Among its "names that have made news" was Thomas Edison, who lived and worked not far away in South Orange. Gen. George B. McClellan, of the Union Army, had a home on Orange Mountain. William Beebe, famous naturalist, attended East Orange schools.

No character study of East Orange would be complete without prominent mention of the three other Oranges and Maplewood, which, with East Orange, make up a five-town metropolis of 170,000 persons extending from the city line of Newark to the summit of Second Mountain and which were inextricably linked from the days of the first settlers.

Has Colonial History

The section known as "The Oranges and Maplewood" was a flourishing colony over a century before the Revolutionary War. Its history really began just over three centuries ago—in 1638—when devout English colonists settled four towns in far-away Connecticut. Thirty families from these towns, fleeing what they considered the modernisms creeping into the New Haven Colony, journeyed southward by boat in 1666.

They were attracted, even as commuters have been since then, by the rolling country near the Passaic River, and so they vowed to found a "town on the Passayak," as the early spelling had it. Grants were obtained from Sir George Carteret and a tract of land was purchased from the friendly Hackensack Indians, who seem to have struck a better bargain than their fellow Red Men who sold Manhattan Island. They received goods valued at $700, including 100 bars of lead, 10 swords, 20 axes, 20 coats, 10 guns, four blankets, 20 hoes and 850 fathoms of wampum.

Founded Town in 1678

The settlers founded their town in 1678 and founded likewise a colony on solid virtues which have persisted since. Eventful years changed the settlement into five separate communities, Orange itself, East, West, and South Orange, and Maplewood, saw the area become a campaign ground of the Revolutionary War, saw changes in transportation turn a five-hour stagecoach journey to New York's Hudson River into a less-than-an-hour trip by electrified railroad and underground tube.

Alexander Hamilton predicted that a city greater than New York would grow on the west bank of the Hudson River. That city has not appeared in full flower as yet, but the Oranges and Maplewood forecast a further growth for themselves to the 200,000 mark before the end of the decade.

East Orange, which began as a series of distinctive single residences, has in the last score of years seen a number of modern apartment houses built, including at least one representative of the co-operative apartment residence. It has seen Central Avenue, where grass grew even after it was opened in 1869, become a thoroughfare studded with some of the finest stores in suburban New Jersey. It has seen a decade of rapid growth, bringing new settlers, new commuters.

A Nice Place to Live

Why is living in East Orange enjoyable? A reporter recently asked 50 residents that question and received—well, almost 50 different answers. Some citizens have said that the Oranges possess the facilities that make for contented living. Churches, schools, libraries, clubs match the natural advantages. Others stressed the contour of the land, ranging from broad meadows to rugged hills—a contour which has made it possible for the State to build an intricate system of county parkways, parks, and reservations for citizen enjoyment.

Then there are cultural achievements. There is the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, which an Orange resident, Russell B. Kingman, is credited with building to its present standards. There is the East Orange Art Center, which holds monthly lectures, art classes in afternoons and evenings, and a perpetual art exhibit of worthy material which changes monthly. The Center has now moved into enlarged quarters at Munn and Main Streets.

One might add a word about the city's shade trees, of which 11,000 have been planted since 1904 when the first Shade Tree Commission was appointed. East Orange's ordinance covering the protection, care and planting of the city trees has been used as a model by shade tree bodies of towns and cities in every state of the Union.

Grew With Ease of Access

The latest period of growth for East Orange began in the expansive 20's. In 1930, the Lackawanna Railroad, chief line serving the city, eliminated its grade crossings and introduced swift, clean electric transportation. Thomas Edison rode in the first electric train. For automobilists, the Holland Tunnel under the Hudson River was opened in 1927 at a cost of $50,000,000.

With links to New York increasing, home population shot upward. The George Washington Bridge over the Hudson, costing $60,000,000, was opened in 1931. The Pulaski Skyway, costing $20,000,000, was opened in 1932, and the Lincoln Tunnel in 1937. These engineering masterpieces, used in the right combination, make it possible for East Orange motorists to reach upper New York City in 40 minutes.

If citizens of the Oranges look to New York or to the factories of the Jersey shore for livelihood, for recreation they look homeward or near at hand. East Orange has five parks. The South Mountain and Eagle Rock Reservations, as well as other parks maintained by the Essex County Park Commission, form a near-by outdoor playground, in which large areas have been kept in their natural state. Lakes, waterfalls and wild life were preserved when the parks were laid out while the Oranges still were largely countryside.

Popular With Campers

Boy and Girl Scout organizations make the most of these wooded hills, the Boy Scout program including overnight and week-end trips to nearby cabins at a nominal cost or no cost at all. Camping is also provided at modest cost through such bodies as the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Orange Valley Social Settlement and the Salvation Army.

The first schoolhouse in East Orange was a stone building erected about 1750. It is a far cry from that building with its seats, made possibly of split logs, to the educational facilities of today. East Orange has two senior and two junior high schools, with about 3,600 pupils enrolled.

Its higher institutions of learning include Upsala College, which, founded originally in Brooklyn as a denominational school supported by the Lutheran Synod, came to East Orange in 1924. For the past five years it has sponsored learning for local residents by conducting an adult education course, and there is an Upsala College Women's Auxiliary which sponsors guest artists and prominent speakers. Another school, Panzer College for Physical Education, was founded in 1917.

Civics Popular in Oranges

Civics is a big word in the Oranges, Even the Chamber of Commerce of the Oranges and Maplewood is called the "Chamber of Commerce and Civics." East Orange completed in 1929 a new civic center, composed of four structures—the City Hall, post office, police station and Board of Health buildings—at a cost of $1,700,000.

East Orange has conservatively retained the councilmanic form of government, with a mayor at the helm, and it has worked well. Citizens will tell you proudly that there really has never been a scandal in the history of the town's municipal activities. Perhaps something of this has been due to the mayor's office, where for 21 years, Charles Martens has held the post of Mayor.

During the 15-year period from 1920 to 1935, East Orange increased its population by 39 per cent, South Orange by 100 per cent, Maplewood by 500 per cent. Thus East Orange and the surrounding municipalities, in common with other favored cities and suburbs of the great New York metropolitan area, have grown and prospered. One can trace such prosperity to location, to transportation, to presence of civic advantages, to the character of the townsfolk. Better still, one can trace it to all the advantages lumped together, and call this New Jersey area, as do its natives, a "well-balanced community."

Apartment Houses on South Harrison Street in East Orange

The Clifford J. Scott High School in East Orange

Smart Shops in East Orange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—This City has grown rapidly, as eastern cities count their growth. Perhaps the best evidence of this has been the rapid development of Central Avenue, now one of the finest business streets in the State, with branches of smart Fifth Avenue stores thereon.

This street was laid out by the Board of Freeholders and opened on July 4, 1868. Even after it was opened, however, an enterprising farmer fenced in a portion of it the following summer and raised a fine corn crop. Later on, in the "Elegant Eighties," which preceded the "Gay Nineties," the avenue became a course for trotting horses. Inns rose here and there where the horses might be rested. Today, however, farms and horses have alike disappeared, and the road has become a broad paved avenue.

Central Avenue, however, was not the first thoroughfare in a municipality which remembers history before the Revolutionary War. As early as October, 1705, the town fathers of Newark voted to lay out a road "from town to the foot of the mountain, as the path now runs, as straight as the ground will allow." Thus Main Street in East Orange came into being laid out to the foot of what is now Northfield Avenue, the curves therein being due to an effort to avoid the swamps of that day.

When East Orange separated from Orange in 1863, it had narrow, irregular dirt roads, no sewers or drains, no street lights and no sidewalks save here and there a stretch of plank walk. A few years later, however, a macadam pavement for Main Street was begun. Today East Orange has 75.16 miles of improved roadways, of which 60.10 miles are smooth surfaced and 15.06 macadam pavement.

Princeton Starts New Study Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University's special senior plan of study has been launched for this academic year with 50 members of the Class of 1941.

The plan was first introduced in 1934 to permit "men who have demonstrated unusual ability in their departmental work to develop their interests as they see fit." If a student holds a first group standing at the end of his junior year he is invited to participate in the plan by taking only three courses in the first term of senior year. If he maintains his average he is excused from all course requirements during the remainder of the year.

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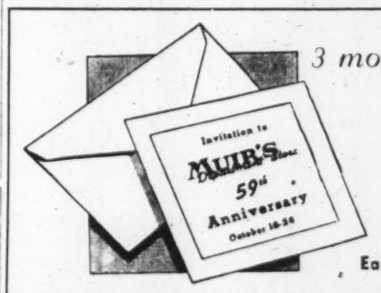

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The Home Forum

Ilonka Dances

HARVEST TIME in Hungary, with the great wheat fields new reaped and the sun setting red behind a prairie horizon of bare brown stubble. Ilonka, the pretty young girl told off by my hostess to attend me personally during my visit to this small castle on the Hungarian plain, stole in to turn on my bath water before dinner. I noticed at once that, instead of going barefoot as usual, she wore a dashing pair of scarlet boots, reaching as far as the knee.

"And six extra petticoats! Does the Highly-Born wish to count them?" I rippled over the great stiff frill with my thumb, counting thirteen rainbow layers of color, each placed over the other as tightly as an onion-skin, the whole swelling her flowered cotton skirt to the shape of a bell. She nodded her head with its little cap of gold lace and ribbons. "A girl can't dance in less," she added, through the gush of warm water running into the old-fashioned marble tub.

* * *

That night the Count was happy, because the harvest had been good. Dinner was more elaborate than usual, with a course of little red crayfish scooped out of the pond in the garden where they usually lived until required for such celebrations. Fish are hard to come by in Central Europe. Then we went out on to the wide terrace, running under the row of white pillars masking the house, to receive the procession already on its way to offer the Countess the Harvest Crown. We could see it coming down the drive; the men in tight black trousers strapped over the instep, white skirts belted at the waist and incongruous bowler hats; the young women gay as butterflies; the old women black as crows; and the great glittering Harvest Crown, made of gilded wheatears stuck with field flowers, swaying between two poles.

* * *

But even as the head man made his little speech of presentation, I caught sight of Ilonka's bunched figure as it slipped out of a side door and cut across the fields toward the village. Her red boots flashed across the gold-brown stubble. She was impatient not to miss the first of the dancing, and already the musician-gypsies had taken up their places at one end of the village street. We could hear them tuning up raucously; the double-bass, the violins, the soft rounded ripple of the cimbalom as the padded sticks played up and down its keys. A round orange harvest-moon had risen and was mirroring itself in the duck-pond as we entered the village. The head man's door stood wide open to show the lighted lamps, the spread table laden with plates of sugared doughnuts baked that morning by his wife. Moths flew in and darkened the lamps, while the tablecloth flapped in the draught from the night air outside. I was glad, when politeness was satisfied, to leave the small stuffy room again, and to search once more for Ilonka.

* * *

She was standing opposite her partner, waiting for the music to begin. The cold, brilliant moonlight had taken the color out of her costume and turned the red boots to black. In a straight line up the village street stood the other couples, the girls poised like ballet-dancers in their short, stiff skirts, like dainty, fantastic dolls about to be set in motion once someone had turned a handle. The gypsy leader, at the farther end of the street, raised his bow. The cimbalom player lifted his sticks above his strange wooden instrument with a supple movement of the wrists, ready to bring them down, vibrating. Even the clouds about the moon stood still, that moment.

Then the first Czardas of the evening broke out suddenly, wildly. ONE, two, three, four, ONE, two, three, four—Slap went a gypsy palm across the strings of the double-bass, marking the rhythm. They played the old country air, *Este van a faluban.*

"In the village it is late, late, late.
A pretty girl is standing at the gate,
gate, gate."

* * *

Ilonka's partner had placed his hands on each side of her waist, she had balanced the tips of her fingers on his shoulders; and so, decorously apart save for those two links, they made intricate steps in the dust, swaying a little from right to left, till Ilonka's petticoats belled out further, and the shadows of her long boots moved scissor-like upon the moon-whitened dust. The music quickened its rhythm twice, each couple ending in a mad spin; so that, up and down the long street, little puffs and eddies of dust were set up, to die at the feet of the old women who sat watching.

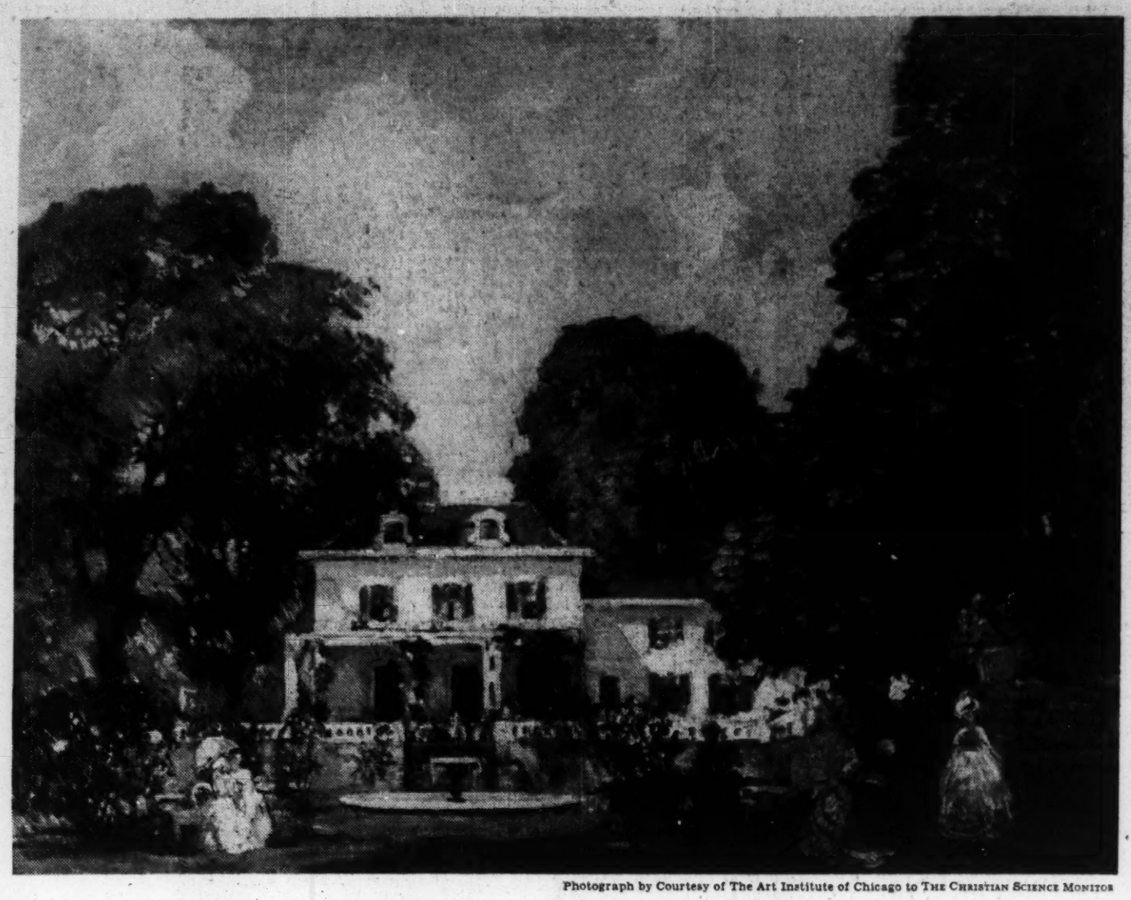
They sat in a long, silent row upon the bench at the foot of the big acacia, beside the church—the traditional watching-place for those who were out of the dance forever. At the end of the bench, gazing intently down the street, sat Ilonka's grandmother, Mariska. She wore a black sateen apron in honor of the occasion, and her withered features looked out sharply from the shadow of a black hood. Once, the Countess told me, Mariska had been the prettiest girl in the village. Did she in spirit make one of the dancers still, or did she look on the whole scene as a dream from her own almost forgotten past?

* * *

Presently the moon waned, beginning to sink. The light trembled, turned to the blue of dawn; and little parties of guests from other villages began to leave for home, across field-paths growing gradually visible as the light strengthened. The violins stopped abruptly, and in the silence the first lark poured out its trembling song as it rose from the fields.

They say this year's harvest has been poor in Europe. They say few men, nowadays, are willing to sow and reap what others, usurpers, may gather. But at least Hungary, most stable of wheat-growing countries, will be harvesting as usual. And at least in one small village the gypsies will play under the harvest moon, while Ilonka dances.

ELIZABETH KYLE



Photograph by Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MANOR HOUSE": *A Painting by Gifford Beal*

THIS PAINTING by Gifford Beal, a contemporary American painter, is like a short story—a romantic short story. It gives us the highlights, the outline of the plot, so to speak, and our imaginations take care of the details. This is not to say that short stories, or pictures of this kind, are necessarily easy to accomplish. Everything must have the right relationship to everything else, and our imaginations must get no false starts.

A charming canvas of sunlight and shadow, with billowing white clouds in the sky, pleasant people (we confidently believe) walking about the shady lawns, accents of fountain and vine-covered veranda make an ensemble of pleasurable summertime life, with which we can easily identify ourselves. That was the painter's sole intent. The colors are pleasant warm greens, blues, and yellows for the most part, but specialized problems of form and color have received no attention. They are not needed in this kind of a picture.

This canvas, now owned by Mrs. George Van Santvoord, was first exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1913, and again in 1939 in the Half a Century of American Art Exhibition. It therefore represents a type of painting current thirty years ago.

Mr. Beals' present work is of a different type. He has by no means discarded his interesting pictorial ideas, nor his competent composition, but he has become more keenly interested in form, and is no longer content with leaving so much to the imagination. His present work shows a preoccupation with forms for their own individual interest, yet they never step beyond their proper place in the scheme of things as a whole.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Uncle Abner's Flight Of Fancy

IN PLANNING THEIR HOUSE, Susanna and Beauford drew only on their taste and desires. They might have gone down to Savannah and consulted architects trained in England and on the Continent; but they did not think of doing so. They both knew what kind of house they wanted to build. . . .

They built it low and long, of broad white clapboards chiselled into oblong blocks, with shadowy upper and lower verandahs opening out onto the rose garden that edges the cliff, and with two broad red chimneys at each end. A wide central hall passed through it opening onto a back verandah identical with the twin latticed ones in front—a hall closed at each end by doorways copied from Susanna's home in Savannah.

Above each door a fluted fan delicately carved in wood tempted Uncle Abner, the head carpenter, to an unexpected flight of his own fancy. Seized one day by a strange excitement that he could not account for, he carved on the broad base beneath each fan an irregular row of small deeply graven stars and a thin floating crescent. Standing back, he gazed thoughtfully upon them, and a new idea occurred to him. Hurrying to the storeroom, he returned with several brushes and pots in his hand. Cautiously he applied a thin coat of gilt to one star; then, recklessly, with fast, hurried strokes, to all. Led on by a growing sense of achievement—the most delightful known to man—he painted the surface under the stars and the fluted fan above them a deep, soft, misty blue. "Like the sky at night," he told Susanna, when she questioned him. . . .

"It's lovely!" she declared. "Don't you think so, Beauford?" Then she hesitated. "I've never seen a doorway like it, though." . . .

"No," he answered thoughtfully, "I never have, either, but does it matter?" A moment longer he stood studying the fan, while Uncle Abner fidgeted restlessly about. Then he turned decisively to Susanna. "The bricks in the chimneys go well with that blue," he agreed, his gaze moving slowly back and forth across the length of the verandah. "The blinds had better be the same color, I suppose." Suddenly he swung around on Uncle Abner. "Why don't you see what you can do with the verandah ceiling, Uncle Abner? . . ."

When the house was nearly finished, Susanna went down to Savannah to order wallpaper and brocaded curtains from London and to buy huge crystal chandeliers for the hall and the parlor—chandeliers to hold the numerous candles they needed for light. She bought rugs, too, to lay over her white sanded floors, and spent a week studying gardens on which to model her own.—From "And Tell of Time," by LAURA KREY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Winter and Spring

Two knock upon the garden gate;
Two knock and one is cold.
Perhaps he thinks to warm his hands
At fire of marigold.

Two stand outside the garden wall
And one's bright laughter thrills
The gardener who plants a row
Of bronze-coat daffodils.

MERAB EBERLE

Such Was School Courtesy Heretofore

ONE THING THAT set the Midwestern and Southern country school of the early nineteenth century apart from that of other ages was its rules of courtesy. Every pupil, whether boy or girl, upon entering the school, morning or noon, paused in the door to make a bow in the general direction of the teacher, though the courtesy was really directed at the Spirit of Education or perhaps the shade of Pestalozzi; for most teachers, Grandfather included, set the example by bowing, too, on the threshold. A boy would remove his hat, of course, before bowing, and then hang it on a peg in the wall beside the door. I am told that Negro children in rural Kentucky were still bowing as they entered the doors of their humble little schools sixty and seventy years later, though the whites had by that time abandoned the practice. In both Kentucky and Indiana—where Grandfather taught in after years—these urbanities were scrupulously insisted upon. In most schools, even if a pupil left the room during a session, he must not forget to bob his head as he reentered. If a visitor called during school hours, the whole student body arose and bowed.

Leaving the school in the evening was a matter of still greater punctilio. Upon being dismissed, the children would don their wraps (if any), gather their lunch baskets and pails, go outside and form in a line facing the door; the tallest (sometimes six feet) at one end, the altitude of the heads decreasing by careful graduation until the very smallest was reached at the other end.

Meanwhile, the teacher—young Mr. Kennedy, let us say—would cover the fire with ashes, gather his belongings and appear, with all the dignity that his twenty years could support, in the door. At that, the entire line would bow profoundly, the boys uncovering as they did so. Master in turn would doff his hat and, with a graceful wave of the hand, dismiss them. They backed away a few steps, turned—and with yells of unleashed energy and emotion, suddenly became a running, happy, scuffing mob.—From "Schoolmaster of Yesterday," by M. F. KENNEDY and A. F. HARLOW. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

What Are We Waiting For?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT ARE we waiting for; what is our expectation? Do we confidently expect good to be made manifest in our experience and patiently wait for its unfoldment, or are we accepting the material view that happiness and strength are at best of short duration and must inevitably end in sorrow, disease, decrepitude, death? Are we expectantly awaiting fulfillment of the Christian ideal (Luke 2:14), "On earth peace, good will toward men"? Or are we lending mental consent to the false belief that since evil is as real as good and more powerful, it is an obstruction to progress?

Mortal mind alternates between the hope of pleasure and the fear of pain, between confidence of victory and dread of defeat. This so-called mind has no fixity and is unsustained by law. It swings as a pendulum from one extreme to the other. But this vacillating mortal mind is not the divine intelligence of which the Apostle Paul spoke, when he said (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

The Master exemplified the Christ which he revealed. He had supreme confidence in the power of God and in his own unity with divine Mind; and with this spiritual assurance he overcame sin, disease, and death. Recognizing the perfection of man, as God's likeness, and man's indissoluble relationship to the creator, he overcame every material so-called law. He consciously aided the unfoldment of good in human consciousness, and his spiritual expectation was rewarded with spiritual blessings.

When waiting for the break of day, we turn our faces toward the light and welcome the soft beams of the rising sun. Likewise, waiting for the triumph of good, we turn thought Spiritward and with the Psalmist sing (Psalms 39:7), "And now, Lord, what wait I for? my hope is in thee."

All signs of spiritual progress, whether evidenced by the individual, church, nation, or world, point to the ultimate reign of righteousness, which waits only for mankind's acceptance. God's will is done on earth, and no storm of error can hide the divine blessing.

We must avail ourselves of the good at hand in order to be fitted to experience more. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

The greatest blessing that has come to mankind since the advent of Christianity is the revelation of Christian Science. If we are "really grateful" for this Science, we shall apply its rules and overcome sickness, fear, and sin. Are we truly grateful for the knowledge that God is Mind, Life, Truth, Love? Evidence of gratitude is seen in the utilization of divine intelligence in daily affairs, in the expression of love, and in the conscious employment of the power of Spirit. Spiritual intuitions guide aright, supplying the present need and leading us safely through difficult experiences of mortal sense. Many students of Christian Science have experienced marvelous protection in storms, impending accident, and on the field of battle; and they have been healed of disease and guided to right employment and home. These healings and blessings result from a demonstrable understanding of the law of God, divine Mind.

In Science and Health (p. 591) Mrs. Eddy defines man, in part, as "the full representation of Mind." We may well ask ourselves, How truly are we expressing the qualities of Mind? Are we manifesting spiritual power, confidently aware that error must give place to orderly progress and the unfoldment of true peace in human consciousness?

During times of waiting one may be tempted to yield to discouragement, or even despair; but if "grateful for the good already received," we shall be alert in overcoming temptation with the knowledge that we are not waiting for or expecting evil tidings, but are rightly awaiting the unfoldment of good in human consciousness. The conflict attending the destruction of the belief in evil as having reality may seem a mighty one, but the power of good is ascendant over evil. It is well to contemplate Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 356): "The pent-up elements of mortal mind need no terrible detonation to free them. Envy, rivalry, hate need no temporary indulgence that they be destroyed through suffering; they should be stifled from lack of air and freedom."

The alert thinker does not aid in fanning the flames of error by either fearing or obeying it, or by entertaining a fearful or despairing outlook. Positive spiritual knowing proclaims the right and overcomes the wrong. The claims of evil must be repudiated as unreal, and realization of good must overshadow the illusion of error. The prayer of positive, unwavering faith in the supremacy of God protects, sustains, and upholds that which is right. Truth is the sure means of salvation. Standing firm in the understanding of the perfection of God and man, we await expectantly the unfoldment of good in human consciousness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian)

Ce aşteptăm?

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

CE AŞTEPTĂM; care este nădejdea noastră? Aşteptăm cu încredere ca binele să se manifeste în viaţa noastră şi nădăjduim cu răbdare ca el să se desfăşoare, sau acceptăm concepţia materialistă că fericirea şi puterea sunt în cel mai bun caz de scurtă durată şi trebue în mod inevitabil să sfârşească în mâhnire, boală, decădere, moarte? Aşteptăm cu nădejde îndeplinirea idealului Creştin (Luca 2:14): "Pe pământ pace, între oameni binevoire"? sau ne dăm consimţirea mintală crezării false că, de vreme ce răul este tot atât de real ca binele şi mai puternic, el este o piedecă în înaintare?

Mintea muritoare alternează între speranţa plăcerii şi teama de durere, între încrederea în izbândă şi groaza de înfrângere. Aceasta aşa numită minte nu are stabilitate şi nu este susţinută de lege. Ea oscilează ca un pendul dela o extremă la alta. Dar această minte muritoare şovăitoare nu este inteligenţa divină despre care a vorbit apostolul Pavel, când a spus (Filipeni 2:5): "Să aveţi în voi gândul acesta, care era şi în Hristos Isus".

Învăţătorul a dat pilda Hristosului pe care l'a revelat. El avea deplină încredere în puterea lui Dumnezeu şi în propria sa unitate cu Mintea divină; şi cu această certitudine spirituală, el a învins păcatul, boala şi moartea. Recunoscând perfecţiunea omului, ca asemănarea lui Dumnezeu, şi legătura indisolubilă a omului cu creatorul, el a trecut peste orice aşa zisă lege materială. El a ajutat în mod conştient la desfăşurarea binelui în conştiinţa omenească şi nădejdea sa spirituală a fost răsplătită cu binecuvântări spirituale.

Aşteptând revărsatul zilei ne îndreptăm feţele spre lumină şi întâmpinăm cu bucurie razele blânde ale soarelui care se înalţă. Tot astfel aşteptând triumful binelui, ne îndreptăm gândirea spre Spirit şi cântăm cu Psalmistul (Psalmi 39:7): "Şi acum, ce pot să aştept, o Doamne? Nădejdea mea este în Tine".

Toate semnele progresului spiritual, evidenţiate fie de individ, de biserică, de naţiune sau de lumea întreagă, arată spre domnia ultimă a neprihănirei, care aşteaptă numai să fie primită de omenire. Voia lui Dumnezeu se face pe pământ, şi nici o furtună a erorii nu poate ascunde binecuvântarea divină.

Trebue să ne folosim de binele care îl avem la îndemână pentru a fi vrednici să primim mai mult. Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, scrie în "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) pag. 3: "Suntem noi oare cu adevărat recunoscători pentru binele pe care l'am primit până acum? Atunci ne vom folosi de binecuvântările pe care le avem şi astfel vom fi vrednici să primim mai mult".

Cea mai mare binecuvântare ce a primit-o omenirea dela venirea Creştinismului, este revelaţia Ştiinţei Creştine. Dacă suntem "cu adevărat recunoscători" pentru această Ştiinţă, vom aplica regulele ei şi vom învinge boala, frica şi păcatul. Suntem în adevăr recunoscători pentrucă ştim că Dumnezeu este Minte, Viaţă, Adevăr, Iubire? Recunoştinţa se arată prin folosirea inteligenţii divine în treburile zilnice, prin exprimarea iubirii şi prin întrebuinţarea conştientă a puterii Spiritului. Intuiţiile spirituale ne călăuzesc pe drumul cel bun, împlinindu-ne nevoile actuale şi conducându-ne cu bine prin experienţele grele ale simţului muritor. Mulţi din acei care studiază Ştiinţa Creştină au fost minunat ocrotiţi în furtună, în primejdie şi pe câmpul de luptă; şi ei au fost vindecaţi de boală, au găsit de lucru şi cămin potrivit lor. Aceste vindecări şi binecuvântări provin din înţelegerea demonstrabilă a legii lui Dumnezeu, Mintea divină.

In Science and Health (pag. 591) Mary Baker Eddy defineşte pe om între altele ca "deplina reprezentare a Minţii". Am putea să ne întrebăm cât de mult exprimăm însuşirile Minţii? Manifestăm puterea spirituală, conştienţi că eroarea trebue să facă loc progresului armonios şi desfăşurării păcii adevărate în conştiinţa omenească?

In vremuri de aşteptare putem fi ispitiţi să cedăm descurajării, sau chiar desperării; dar dacă suntem "recunoscători pentru binele pe care l'am primit până acum" vom fi vigilenţi ca să învingem ispita, ştiind că nu aşteptăm nici nu presupunem veşti rele, ci cu drept nădăjduim în desfăşurarea binelui în conştiinţa omenească. Poate să pară grea lupta care este legată de distrugerea crezării în rău ca având realitate, dar puterea binelui este mai mare decât răul. E bine să cugetăm asupra cuvintelor lui Mary Baker Eddy "Miscellaneous Writings" (Scrierile Diferite) pag. 356: "Elementele închise ale minţii muritoare nu au nevoie de o grozavă detunătură pentru a fi eliberate. Invidia, rivalitatea, ura nu trebuesc să fie tolerate vremelnic spre a fi distruse prin suferinţă; ar trebui să se înăbuşe din lipsă de aer şi de libertate".

Gânditorul vigilent nu contribue la întărirea flăcărilor erorii temându-se de ea, dându-i ascultare, sau întreţinând o stare de frică sau de desperare. Cunoaşterea spirituală pozitivă proclamă ceea ce este drept şi învinge ceea ce este nedrept. Pretenţiile răului trebuesc respinse ca fiind nereale şi realizarea binelui trebue să umbrească amăgirea erorii. Rugăciunea credinţii pozitive, nesovăitoare în supremaţia lui Dumnezeu, ocroteşte, susţine şi menţine ceea ce este drept. Adevărul este mijlocul sigur de mântuire. Stând neclintiţi în înţelegerea perfecţiunii lui Dumnezeu şi a omului, aşteptăm cu nădejde desfăşurarea binelui în conştiinţa omenească.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Apology in Autumn

Gray and old, the apple tree
Dreamed of other days,
Of golden harvests shining once
In the autumn haze.

"Dreamer old," the wind bent low,
"What have you to show
But empty hands that once were filled
In the long ago?"

The gray tree stirred from dreams and said,
"I'm proud of just one thing:
I made some lines of poetry
With blossoms in the spring!"

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 19-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1940

'Walkouts' In Political Parties Go On

Cousin of Coolidge announces for Dever as Bernard Rothwell turns to Saltonstall.

With an increasing number of voters "walking out" on their parties and announcing publicly their preference for candidates on the opposing ticket, today's crop of bolters include a cousin of the late Calvin Coolidge, swinging to President Roosevelt and Atty. Gen. Paul A. Dever, Democratic nominee for Governor, and Bernard J. Rothwell, independent Democrat, who abandoned his party to support Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's campaign for re-election.

Mrs. Marion Pollard Burrows of Cambridge, describing herself as a "life-long Republican from the State of Vermont and first cousin of former President Calvin Coolidge"—who, incidentally, did not "choose" to run for a third term—wrote to the Independent Progressive Voters League of Massachusetts that she endorsed the candidacies of the two Democrats.

Mr. Rothwell's action followed that of Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Woburn, Mass., who also has joined the Saltonstall cohorts. Mr. Willett was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the primaries.

Previously, Max Lerner, Professor of Political Science at Williams College, crossed party lines when he called for the election of Henry Parkman, Jr., over Senator David I. Walsh as United States Senator. Mr. Lerner, however, is supporting President Roosevelt for re-election.

"I feel that, inheriting a difficult condition, you have done a good job," Mr. Rothwell declared in notifying the Governor of his stand. "You have conducted the office in a manner to restore its dignity and, therefore, as a Democrat, I am strongly in favor of your re-election."

Announcement was also made of the unanimous support of the West End Italian-American Citizens Club of the Governor's campaign for re-election.

Another Democrat, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, in a letter to a local Willkie worker, took issue with those who criticize his "walks" from the Democratic jarty and declared he does not feel he leaves his Party when re refuses "to support the New Deal bloc."

Mr. Smith will speak at a Faneuil Hall rally in behalf of Wendell Willkie a week from tomorrow night, Oct. 31. His letter was sent to Mrs. Herbert N. Dawes, leader of an organization called Women Democrats supporting Willkie.

Tells 'Real Story'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City told 5,800 persons here last night that Wendell Willkie was a product of the "greatest synthetic build-up in our history."

The New York Mayor who spoke under the auspices of the National Committee of Independent Voters for Roosevelt and Wallace, of which he is chairman, said "the real story" of Mr. Willkie's nomination had never been told.

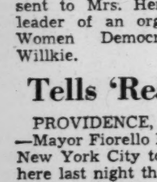
"A few predatory interests set out to find themselves a candidate," he said, and after a process of elimination settled on Mr. Willkie. A magazine article was written to make him look like "a strong man and a liberal," and Mr. Willkie was carefully kept out of the primaries, Mayor La Guardia said, because his backers knew he could not survive a primary.

Republican National Convention delegates did not know Mr. Willkie, and were bombarded by a "siege of telegrams, organized, intelligent," which were followed by "trading." Then, said Mayor La Guardia, "by this spontaneous decision of an unbossed convention you had for the first time in the history of the country a utilities candidate for President."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 50's; Thursday fair; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northwest Thursday afternoon.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight with light showers early tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and warmer tonight with light showers in Berkshires early tonight; Thursday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and warmer tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to northwest late Thursday; weather mostly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

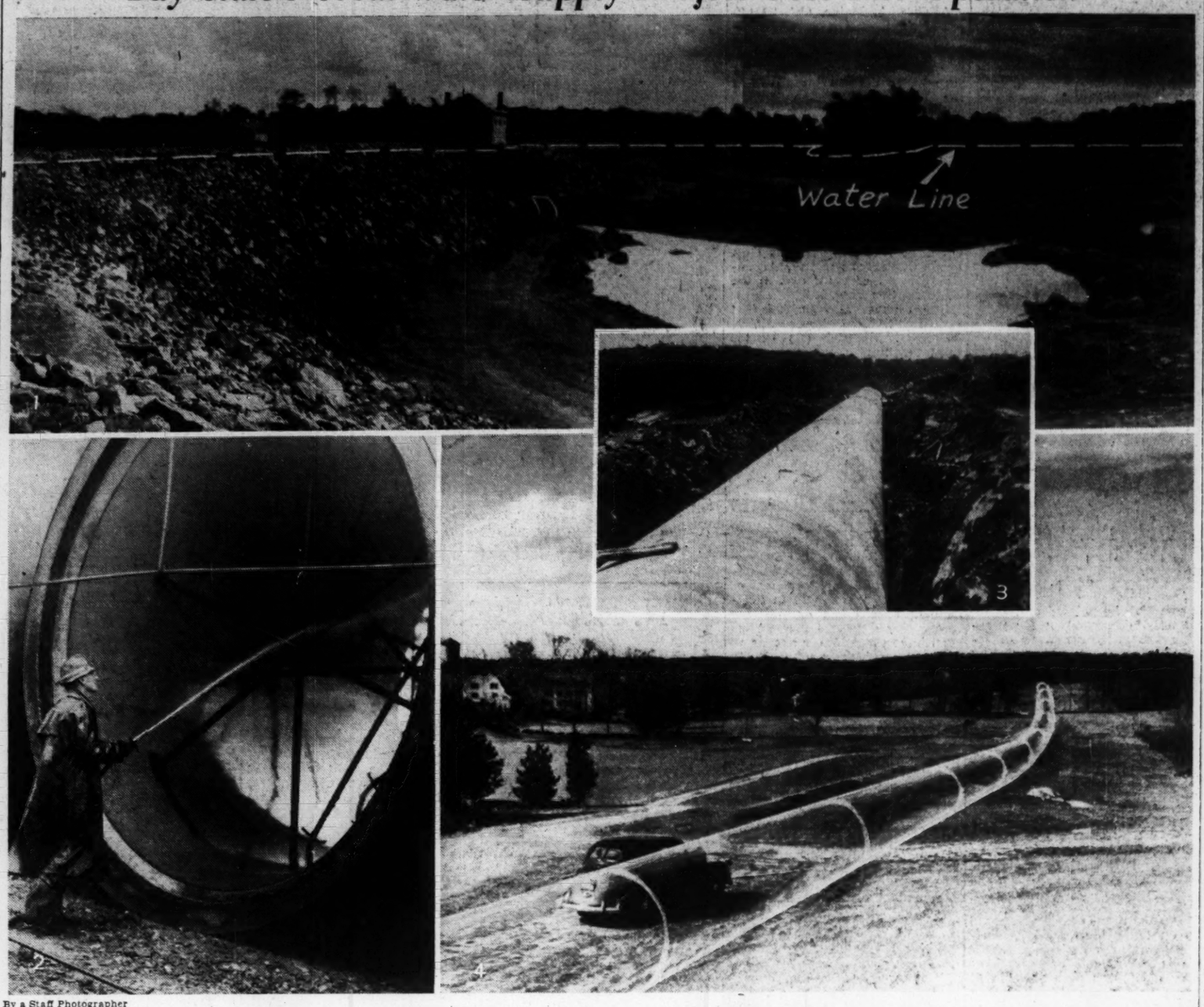
	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	37	New Orleans	65	62
Chicago	61	59	New York	43	40
Denver	41	41	Norfolk	47	37
Kansas City	64	64	Philadelphia	41	35
Los Angeles	58	58	St. Louis	61	61
Miami	77	68	San Francisco	60	56
Minneapolis	40	39	Washington	40	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 23.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:53 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Thursday 4:22 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:21 p. m.

Bay State's Great Water Supply Project Goes Into Operation



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes Before and After Completion of the Vast $73,000,000 Engineering Undertaking

1. A panorama of the 150,000,000 gallon reservoir and gate house, the Norumbega Distribution Reservoir, at Weston. 2. A section of the 12-foot lock-joint, concrete pipe which carries the water. 3. The pipe line as it was laid during last spring and summer from Wachusett to Chestnut Hill. 4. Visual representation showing location of pipe along a right of way in Weston and the landscaping which now makes the line look like a fairway.

Great Quabbin Reservoir Waters Freed by Governor

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By a simple movement of his hand, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall this afternoon opened a sluice gate 280 feet below where he was standing and started 150,000,000 gallons of water from Quabbin reservoir in Western Massachusetts flowing into the new Norumbega reservoir at Weston.

His action, witnessed by a distinguished company of engineers and State officials, marked the formal opening of the Marlboro-Weston aqueduct, and completion of the next-to-final link in the Quabbin-to-Boston pipeline of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission.

Causing the first water from 60,-mile distant Quabbin to flow into the metropolitan area, Governor Saltonstall said the $73,000,000 water supply project and its newest $11,000,000 section "is an enduring symbol of the peace we enjoy and the way of life we cherish in this great country."

Genius of Man

"Here is a product of man's genius," he said, "created solely for the greater comfort of his fellow men. . . . Here is a huge network of earthworks, concrete walls, tunnels and enginering marvels, not laid out for gun emplacements and air raid shelters, but to make us healthier and happier people.

"What a contrast to the distressing and devastating conditions in which so many millions of men and women and children of foreign lands are suffering today."

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, described the water system in detail and gave the history of water supply for Boston from 1652 when the colonists incorporated the "Water Works Company" for the purpose of "building a conduit (a reservoir 12 feet square) to provide water for fire and domestic use."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin also addressed the gathering.

Open Aqueduct

What Governor Saltonstall did was to open the new pressure aqueduct by turning on the water supply from Quabbin Reservoir and other sources in the Swift River valley in the western part of the State into the new distribution reservoir at Weston. There now remains a final link in the supply system: the construction of the Chestnut Hill Tunnel through Newton into the Loop Tunnel around the heart of the Metropolitan area. When completed, this will insure a supply of water of the finest quality and ample quantity for many years to come; both for the present water district and also for many other cities and towns along the line which will eventually require additional water. The Weston aqueduct and reservoir is estimated to have cost $2,870,000.

In the assembling of the guests, Weston was the focal point of motorcades from two directions. Officials and guests in one party, including the Governor, left the Commission's Administration Building at Winsor Dam of Quabbin Reservoir in Belchertown at 9 this morning and Quabbin Hill at 9:45. The other party left the State House at 10:30. Each arrived at the pressure aqueduct intake at Marlboro at noon. Here the Governor opened the intake gate to the pressure aqueduct. Returning along the aqueduct—over tunnels, the Governor said, large enough to let street cars pass—the motorcade reached Weston in time for luncheon at 1:15. The ceremony of opening the discharge gate into the reservoir at 2 p. m. was radiocast over the Yankee Network.

The opening of this tremendous new water supply, one of the greatest engineering feats of all time, spells almost miraculous progress since 92 years ago when Boston developed its first publicly owned water supply by tapping Lake Cochituate.

Today's ceremonies, by their simplicity, fell a little short of a somewhat similar occasion on Boston Common, 92 years ago next Friday. On Oct. 25, 1848, "a concourse of persons of the most orderly demeanor, variously estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 in number," assembled around the Frog Pond. They were there to witness water spurt from the Boston fountain end of a pipe bringing water from Lake Cochituate, then known as Long Pond, Wayland.

A salute of 100 guns opened the ceremonies, a report of the day states. A procession included 13 companies under the command of Gen. B. F. Edwards, fire companies of the city and neighboring cities and towns, a cavalcade of horsemen "well mounted on beautiful horses skillfully matched and marshalled," officials of City and State, the President of Harvard University, Governors of the New England States and their suites, New England representatives in Congress, judges, editors, "authorities of the towns through which the aqueduct passed, representatives of charitable and mechanic associations, fraternal organizations, religious societies, many temperance and total abstinence societies, marine and seamen societies, officers and crews of foreign vessels in port and school children of Boston and surrounding municipalities." James Russell Lowell wrote an ode for the occasion, which was sung by school children.

Two Earth Dams

Quabbin Reservoir, in the valley of the Swift River, a tributary of the Connecticut River, is created by two large earth dams. With its area of 39 square miles, covering sites of former communities, and its storage volume of 415,000,000,000 gallons, it is the largest domestic water supply reservoir in the world. Its building necessitated eliminating four towns and relocating the boundaries of six towns and three counties.

Water starting from Quabbin will take about two days to pass through the long Quabbin aqueduct tunnel, the Governor said. Then it will take at least a year to pass through the Wachusett Reservoir, then another two days to go through the new aqueduct to the consumer's faucet. The new aqueduct link will have a present capacity of about 200,000,000 gallons daily, but ultimately will have an average daily capacity of 300,000,000 gallons.

"A far cry, indeed, from the old town pump," the Governor said.

The total cost of construction of the pressure aqueduct, including Norumbega Reservoir, the high-level distribution reservoir in Weston, and other appurtenant structures, has been estimated at about $11,000,000. The aqueduct begins in Marlboro at the terminal chamber of Wachusett aqueduct and passes through Southboro, Framingham, and Wayland and ends at the Weston aqueduct terminal chamber in Weston just west of Norumbega Park on the Charles River.

Saltonstall Cites Record; Dever Charges Extravagance

Democratic Campaign

Instead of providing a business-like administration, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has given the State the largest budget in its history and then finished the first year of its administration with a large deficit, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor, charged last night at rallies in heavily Republican Middlesex County.

Citing his own administration as Attorney General, the speaker declared he had brought new revenues to the State with the Green inheritance tax of $5,250,000 and with the ending of payments reaching $200,000 a year to outside legal counsel.

"Not even the most rabid Republican can say I have not been a good Attorney General," Mr. Dever declared. The rallies were held at Everett, Melrose, and Watertown.

He asserted he had smashed "the collection agency racket, the conspiracy between loan sharks and unscrupulous car dealers, the installment sales contract racket, and the fake trade school racket," during his tenure as Attorney General.

Senator David I. Walsh struck back at criticism of his record on national defense with a declaration that he had "piloted through the Senate, as Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, bills which will result in trebling the present naval strength of the United States." Senator Walsh also spoke at the Middlesex County rallies.

Francis Biddle of Philadelphia, Solicitor General of the United States, last night defended the third term in Cambridge and described charges of dictatorship levelled against the President as "false defensiveness of desperate men." His speech emphasized the foreign situation, and included the statement: "Hitler wants Roosevelt defeated."

Major State candidates of the Party are scheduled to address rallies at Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Ware tonight. In observance of "Youth Day" designated for today by the Democrats, the Young Democrats of Massachusetts have announced a rally at Faneuil Hall in Boston tonight.

Leading speaker on the schedule is Norman M. Littell, Assistant United States Attorney General, whose subject will be "Roosevelt and Youth." Others scheduled to speak are: John Roosevelt, son of the President; Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; William F. Galvin, President of the City Council; Kenneth I. Taylor, President of the State Federation of Labor; and others.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida has cancelled the campaign speech for President Roosevelt he was scheduled to deliver in Cambridge tonight.

Republican Campaign

"The issue today in this campaign is a moral one," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for re-election, declared at campaign rallies in northern Worcester County last night. Citing his record in office, the Governor asked his hearers:

"Do you want to re-elect a sincere administration possessed of integrity, with a proven record of honest service in every department of government, or do you want the old crowd back?"

The Republican candidate spoke at Leominster, Fitchburg, Gardner, Athol and Orange. In support of his statements he declared that the last vistiges of the pardon and parole racket had been wiped out, the Civil Service Commission purified, automobile insurance companies more carefully regulated and "gross inefficiency" and a "hodge podge of delay and waste" ended in the handling of the affairs of defunct banks.

A similar line was taken by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, campaigning for re-election at the same rallies as the Governor, and at Greenfield. He declared that "gift contracts" had been stopped and hurricane repairs and flood control managed honestly under this administration.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, fired new broadsides at his opponent, Senator David I. Walsh, who seeks re-election, and described the veteran Senator as "The Great Obstructionist." Senator Walsh has "fought every step to build a trained Army strong enough to put up a fight, if an enemy should strike," Mr. Parkman declared.

Campaigning at the Worcester County G. O. P. rallies, Mr. Parkman charged Senator Walsh with being an "appeaser," and chided him for opposing conscription and aid to England.

Today is "No Third Term Day" for the Republicans, and the party's plans include a rally at Lexington Green, where Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, will speak. In Brookline, this afternoon, Mr. Parkman is scheduled to speak at a tea and reception at Brandon Hall Hotel, sponsored by the Independent Committee for Parkman.

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts also will observe "No Third Term Day" with an open house at the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, tonight.

Republican candidates for major State offices, including the Governor and Mr. Parkman, are scheduled to speak at a rally tonight at Boston City Club Auditorium, sponsored by the Boston Schoolmen's Economic Association. Major candidates will also swing through Everett, Malden, Melrose, and Stoneham to attend rallies.

'Not Guilty,' Pastors Say; Out in Bail

Two Boston Ministers, the Rev. Harry H. Kruener, Pastor of First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue, and the Rev. Keith C. Kanaga, Assistant Pastor of Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, Massachusetts Avenue, who failed to register for the draft on Oct. 16, were brought into Federal Court this morning, where both pleaded not guilty before Judge Francis J. W. Ford and were released on their own recognizance in $1,000 bail.

The two Pastors were charged with failure to register under the Selective Service Act on Oct. 16. They were indicted the following day. Both were taken to the United States' Marshal's office this morning and were fingerprinted.

The Rev. Mr. Kruener, since his indictment, has changed his mind and registered on Monday. The Rev. Mr. Kanaga issued the following statement after his arraignment today:

"It has become increasingly apparent to me that the public and administrative authorities of the draft bill will refuse to allow me a defense case against registration based on conscientious grounds. Contrarily, both the public and the Federal prosecutors insist on interpreting my refusal to register as a mere civil disobedience, in the same category with criminals and poltroons. Nothing is actually further from the truth; my intentions have been, and still remain, a protest and combating of the whole war system in general, and the draft in particular, with the most effective weapon of legal standing at my disposal.

"I had thought refusing to register to be that weapon. I am now convinced that the trial resulting from such a course of action would not allow me to defend myself on conscientious grounds. To allow such a trial when I might present it would be to make any further opposition to the war system a physical impossibility for me and more difficult task for other pacifists who, in the eyes of the public at least, would share my contumely. Therefore, there remains no rational choice for me but to accept registration as a means to the end of obtaining the liberty to organize and pursue a still more vigorous course of opposition to war and its attendant evils. This new war for a moral democracy has just begun; be assured that we will not rest until victory is won."

(Signed)
"Keith Coldren Kanaga."

At the arraignment in court, Judge Ford asked how soon the case would go to trial. Assistant United States Attorney Harry M. Leen said that it would be tried as soon as the investigation was finished.

Draft Offices and Chairmen Listed for Boston Districts

Twenty-five of the 27 Selective Service Act Boards in Boston today reported permanent locations where men between 21 and 36, who failed to register, may register, or registrants for selective military service on Oct. 16 may ascertain their numbers.

State headquarters for the draft, at 93 Massachusetts Avenue, reported at noon today that 59 of the 173 boards in the State have reported in their total registrations. The highest so far came from Board 16 at Webster, 3,372 men.

Boston boards, their chairmen, and locations thus far reported are as follows:

Board 12—Ward 1, Precincts 1 to 13, inclusive, 20 and 21; Judge Augustus Loschi; Public Library, East Boston.
Board 13—Ward 1, Precincts 14 to 19, inclusive, and 22; Judge Anthony Centracchio; no location.
Board 14—Ward 2; Judge Charles S. Sullivan; 55 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown.
Board 15—Ward 3, Precincts 1 to 6 inclusive, and 12 to 17 inclusive; George J. Leary; Room 3, Haymarket Relief Station.
Board 16—Ward 3, Precincts 7 to 11 inclusive, and 18 and 19; Judge Frank W. Tomasello; Police Headquarters, Berkeley Street.
Board 17—Ward 4; Judge D. B. Kenniston; South Armory, Irvington Street.
Board 18—Ward 5; Roland M. Baker; 419 Boylston Street.
Board 19—Ward 6; Judge William J. Day; Municipal Building, 535 East Broadway, East Boston.
Board 20—Ward 7; Judge David G. Nagle; 20 Logan Way, Old Harbor Village, South Boston.
Board 21—Ward 8; Judge William H. McDonnell; Municipal Building, Dudley and Vine Streets, Roxbury.
Board 22—Ward 9; Harold P. Dakin (chairman pro tem); Health Unit, Whittier Street, Roxbury.
Board 23—Ward 10; Charles J. Fox; 1530 Tremont Street.
Board 24—Ward 11; Judge Daniel J. Gillen; West Roxbury Courthouse.
Board 25—Ward 12, Precincts 1 to 9 inclusive; Judge Franklin D. Miles; Roxbury Courthouse.
Board 26—Ward 12, Precincts 10 to 19 inclusive; Judge Samuel Eisenstadt; 122 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury.
Board 27—Ward 13; Judge Joseph E. Donovan; Municipal Building, Columbia Road, Dorchester.
Board 28—Ward 14, Precincts 1 to 10 inclusive and 21; Judge Jacob Spiegel no location.
Board 29—Ward 14, Precincts 11 to 20 inclusive; Judge David A. Rose; State Hospital, 591 Morton Street, Dorchester.
Board 30—Dorchester; Patrick J. Connelly; 1441 Dorchester Avenue (temporary).
Board 31—Ward 16; Judge Bert E. Holland; 1752 Lorchester Avenue, Dorchester.
Board 32—Ward 17; Lewis F. Weeks; 618 Washington Street, Codman Square.
Board 33—Ward 18, Precincts 1 to 10 inclusive, and 21; Judge Andrew J. McDonnell; 19 Poplar Street, Roslindale.
Board 34—Ward 18, Precincts 11 to 20 inclusive; Alfred Santosuosso; 15 Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park.
Board 35—Ward 19; John Cunningham; Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain.
Board 36—Ward 20; Judge Frank S. Deland; Robert Gould Shaw School, West Roxbury.
Board 37—Ward 21; Frederick E. Dowling; Commonwealth Armory, Commonwealth Avenue.
Board 38—Ward 22; Judge Thomas Connelly; Brighton District Court.

Service Talks

Robert Hunneman will address a meeting of Selective Service registrants in Reading, Mass., tonight at 8. Mr. Hunneman represents the Committee for Public Safety and is one of six lawyers authorized by the State Selective Service headquarters to speak on the subject of selective service.

This is the first community meeting to be held in Massachusetts for registrants. It will take place at the Walter Parker Junior High School on Temple Street.

Tomorrow Jules Burns, another of the authorized attorneys for Selective Service, will address the Young Executives of Graphic Arts at 9:15 p. m., at 99 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

Police Probe Football Pools

Boston police today started investigations of charges that racketeers were operating football pools at Boston University, reaping huge dividends and extracting fabulous sums from students lured by attractively presented bait although the odds were overwhelmingly against the participants.

The charges, as made in the Boston University News, quote Prof. Charles E. Stratton of the Mathematics Department as figuring the chances against winning in the pools at 275 to 1, with pool sheets containing two or three easy choices and the others all toss-ups. The lure is made to the composite student body to make some easy money on the student pastime of picking football winners and predicting scores.

Only 100 per cent selections pay off in the alleged racket, with ties throwing out the choices and the sponsors pocketing the contribution, it is said.

The University paper claims to have uncovered at least six of these lotteries under which students act as solicitors, supposedly reaping 30 to 40 per cent commissions. Another evil in the system is that solicitors hire other solicitors and split the profits, 20 and 20 per cent each way. There are also sub-sub-solicitors.

Sergeant Mortimer O'Connor of the Bay Bay Station has charge of the police investigations.

$55,000,000 Due For Public Works

A six-year public works program to cost $55,000,000 is now ready to be carried out in Massachusetts, John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, told several hundred members of the Massachusetts State Engineers' Association at their annual dinner and business meeting at the Hotel Somerset yesterday.

The plan, according to Mr. Beal, covers methods of transportation, railroads—some of which are on the way out, but are now in the evolution stage—waterways, and highways. The Massachusetts Highway Commission, he declared, is favorable to the program which is estimated will cost $55,000,000. It has also been submitted to the Legislature he said, and "I think we will spend between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 in the next two years."

Navy Takes Over Boston Pier As Base for Mining Operations

As part of its huge naval expansion program for Boston, the United States Navy has leased Commonwealth Pier No. 1 as its North Atlantic base for mine planting and mine sweeping operations, it was learned in official circles today.

The lease has been consumated for the nominal fee of $1 a year and holds good until June 30, 1945. The Navy is said to have wanted Pier No. 5 in South Boston, but it was found that naval operations there would be inconvenient to local shipping trade.

It is planned to make Pier No. 1 the location for a mine planting and sweeping school training at least 1,500 reservists in this important branch of naval operations. The navy will take over the Pier just as soon as official approval of the lease comes from Washington, which is expected momentarily.

Two ships of the Eastern Steamship lines, the Yarmouth and St. John, have been moored at the pier, The Yarmouth will remain under naval permission while the St. John was moved this morning.

It is expected that the new naval acquisition will be the base of operations for the fleet of 12 fishing trawlers recently obtained from Boston fishermen as the nucleus for mine-planting operations.

The Navy intends to remodel the pier at once for its special purposes.

Taking over of the pier is said in shipping circles to be part of the plans for doubling the size of the Boston Navy Yard. Expansion is already under way at the South Boston drydock which is owned by the Navy, and the State has turned over 75 acres of adjacent land.

Ample space is available on Commonwealth Pier for the erection of barracks for the naval reservists if such construction is decided upon as necessary. Several months ago the pier was reconditioned in anticipation of a lease to the French Government for the handling of horses for export. The plan never went through however.

Howard New Head Of Civics Group

Appointment of Charles P. Howard, Treasurer of Middlesex County, and for 13 years Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, as Chairman of the Forms of Government Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League was announced today by Henry R. Atkinson, President of the League.

Mr. Howard succeeds Judge Edward T. Simoneau, of Marlboro, as Chairman of the Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to study the problems and structure of state and local government with a view to recommending improvements.

Tobin Gets a Button

A group of young Roosevelt supporters including Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, and some members of the cast of "Pins and Needles," the Labor stage show playing in Boston, called on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today to present him with a Roosevelt button. The call marked National Youth-for-Roosevelt Day which has been set for today by the Democratic Party.

Maine Speeds Changes In State Code

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Maine Senate voted today, 23 to 2, to override Gov. Lewis O. Barrows' veto of a bill creating a permanent legislative investigating committee.

Governor Barrows had rejected the bill on the grounds that it would mean an "inevitable increasing cost to the taxpayers."

The veto message then went to the House for concurrent action.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—Three bills drafted by a committee examining the State's administrative code operations were enacted by the Maine Legislature yesterday as it concluded the second day of a special session. The measures were designed to improve administration and effect economies.

Referred to the regular January Legislature was another code committee bill which would authorize the State to withhold, at its discretion, money due from the State to individuals, municipalities, or corporations when they were indebted to the State.

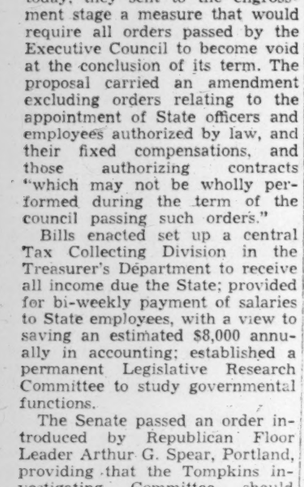
As the Legislators moved toward final adjournment, probably today, they sent to the engrossment stage a measure that would require all orders passed by the Executive Council to become void at the conclusion of its term. The proposal carried an amendment excluding orders relating to the appointment of State officers and employees authorized by law, and their fixed compensations, and those authorizing contracts "which may not be wholly performed during the term of the council passing such orders."

Bills enacted set up a central Tax Collecting Division in the Treasurer's Department to receive all income due the State; provided for bi-weekly payment of salaries to State employees, with a view to saving an estimated $8,000 annually in accounting; established a permanent Legislative Research Committee to study governmental functions.

The Senate passed an order introduced by Republican Floor Leader Arthur G. Spear, Portland, providing that the Tompkins investigating Committee should continue its activities and make a final report to the Legislature which convenes in January.

The State Military Commission reported it had let contracts for construction of a new armory at Belfast at a cost of $59,064; for remodeling of the Milk Street Armory, Portland, $20,386, and remodeling of the Head House, Belfast, $8,105.

Gilchrist's
BOSTON



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C. of C. Secretaries Hold Election

By a Staff Photographer

New and Old Officers of National Association

Left to right: John D. Adams, of Des Moines, Iowa, newly elected President, who was promoted from Vice-President today; Ormond F. Lyman, of Peoria, Ill., retiring President; Russell S. Rhodes, of Tulsa, Okla., elevated from Secretary-Treasurer to Vice-President.

Jump in U. S. Foreign Trade Forecast Before C. of C. Group

Forecasting a substantial increase in the foreign trade of this country during 1940, despite the war, and at the same time urging repeal of the Johnson Act which makes additional loans to defaulting nations illegal, Franklin Johnston, publisher of the American Exporter of New York, today addressed the luncheon meeting of the National Association of Commercial Secretaries at the Copley Plaza.

"Economically, if not politically, we would be better off not only to repeal the Johnson Act, but to give —not sell—our 'aid short of war,' to Great Britain, and thus help Great Britain to avoid entering into barter deals of her own with our neutral customers," Mr. Johnson stated.

"I estimate that this year we will sell Africa four times as much as we did in 1932; Asia more than double; Oceania three times as much; South America five times as much, and Central America and the West Indies nearly three times as much," Mr. Johnston told the meeting.

"We will buy five times as much from Africa as in 1932; three times as much from Asia; from Oceania three times as much and from both Central and South America double as much," he continued.

"Even with Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and Italy now closed to us as markets, the number of railroad cars lightered for export at Atlantic and gulf ports in August was 88 per cent greater than in the same months of 1939. In September the number was 42 per cent ahead of 1939," he said.

Directors of the association, elected today, are Winfield Clearwater of Ellentown, Pa.; Joseph M. Lucier of Concord, N. H.; J. Malcolm Bridges of Richmond, Va.; Earl C. Reynolds of Klamath Falls, Ore.; Mark W. Dredhmer of Topeka, Kan.; Lloyd E. Foster of Birmingham, Ala.; C. A. Johnson of Lafayette, Ind.; George J. Winslow of Utica, N. Y.; Fred P. Fellows of St. Paul, Minn., and Oscar N. Nelson of Beloit, Wis.

Discussion of "Tourist Business for Everybody," "Conventions—What to Do and What Not to Do in the Average City," and a series of shop talks concluded the business sessions, followed by luncheon and an address on "The Present and Future of Our Foreign Trade," by Franklin Johnston, New York publisher. This afternoon the entire group of more than 300 delegates and their wives enjoyed a sight-seeing trip to historic places of Boston and Cambridge.

Daily newspapers offer the least expensive and possibly the best vehicles to attract visitors to a community, declared R. D. House of Niagara Falls, N. Y., speaking on "Tourist Business for Everybody." The frequency of publicity is essential, he pointed out.

Special consideration for juveniles was another method of attracting tourist trade and one that pays dividends, Mr. House said. Children like to come back to places where they have had a good time, and they induce parents to return, he declared. "As a rising generation they will have an urge to revisit the spot which is remembered with pleasure."

Children are particularly interested in historic spots, and buildings, as well as implements of bygone days, he said. "Atlantic City must recognize the possibilities, for it gave children free hotel accommodations last June and entertainment to about 2,000 when accompanied by adults," he said.

"Next year—barring war—50,000,000 or more people will again be on the hoof and wing, vacation bound. Somewhere in America is the answer to every outdoor mood, and at a price to fit any purse. It can mean anything from a farmhouse apartment at $7 a week, to the kind of dude ranch where the people who pay $75 a week don't talk to those who pay $60 a week.

"At any rate, the tourist parade of 1941 begins a moment after midnight Dec. 31, 1940, and it will flow in varying volume and many directions for 365 days," he said.

Discussing conventions from the viewpoint of their promotion, A. D. Murphy, executive secretary of the Green Bay Association of Commerce, Green Bay, Wis., declared that "conventions are good business for your community."

"Under usual conditions and with a little hard work, you can get your share of the business," he said. "It is a good tangible activity for your chamber—but do it the right way.

"Cash donations, unlimited sale of program advertising, donation of halls that cost the local people money, free rooms, free banquets; paying for entertainment; too many decorations, and the furnishing of badges free, are some of the things that unorganized convention work produces," Mr. Murphy said.

At the annual banquet, held last evening, Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, of New York, spoke on "The World Crisis and the American Community."

"We live today under a dictatorship of ignorance, and contempt of the American community," he said. It is the responsibility of every American community to free the country from concentration of political power, he added.

Funds Are Sought To Improve Maine Roads for Defense

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Legislative Committee on Ways and Bridges prepared a report advising the Legislature that the problem of providing $150,080 to match $1,208,000 in Federal funds for improvement of Maine highways for defense purposes was one for the State Military Defense Commission.

The Defense Commission has a $2,080,000 fund from which it now is planning expenditures for airports and armories and other defense projects.

Earlier today Senator Francis H. Friend, Chairman of the Highway Committee, had expressed belief the "only way we can obtain this money is through legislative action."

After saying "I believe the Legislature should pay some attention to this matter," Mr. Friend went into conference with the Ways and Bridges Committee to discuss the matter. Mr. Friend said he had been informed that $1,208,000 would be made available to Maine by WPA and Federal highway officials if the State could produce $150,800 "necessary for survey work and land damages."

Legislative leaders and highway officials, after a conference with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Chairman of the State Military Defense Commission, indicated it appeared unlikely that the Commission would release any part of a $2,000,000 defense fund which it controls for the road project.

Mr. Friend said the Legislature might authorize a proposal to reissue $150,800 in bonds to finance the project.

Legislature In Maine Gains GOP Strength

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 23 (AP)—Maine's 90th Legislature, convening Jan. 1, will have a membership of 162 Republicans and 22 Democrats, with the latter losing six seats in the House and one in the Senate.

The new House will have 131 Republicans and 20 Democrats, compared with 125 Republicans and 26 Democrats elected two years ago. The Senate makeup will include 31 Republicans and two Democrats. The present membership totals 30 Republicans and three Democrats.

The new membership was disclosed by a canvas made by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Executive Council of votes cast in the State election Sept. 9.

The canvass also showed that United States Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of the third district received 150,149 votes in the United States Senatorial contest to defeat Louis J. Brann (D), Lewiston, who had 105,740.

Bar President Urges Check On Federal Boards

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Jacob M. Lashly, of St. Louis, President of the American Bar Association, said last night that unless the "composite department of government" represented in independent boards and commissions that conduct judicial proceedings shall have their powers subject to review, there is danger that liberty may be lost in the United States.

"In this great day of pressure groups," the speaker told the annual meeting of the State Bar Association of Connecticut, "the American lawyers group is better trained and qualified for leadership in problems such as this than any others. . . ."

He said there was no danger to democracy in power when "like the sun's ray" it is distributed. "But if the sun's rays should be converged by a glass upon a point, combustion and destruction would ensue.

Pearl Buck Views Japanese As Doomed to Defeat in China

Continued from Page 1

scene. Having done three American novels in recent years she is now at work on Chinese short stories, as well as on a long novel, set in the United States.

The almost "Biblical" simplicity of style of "The Good Earth," for example, she attributes to the fact that the book "is a translated work. I thought it in Chinese and translated it into English."

Speaking of the American intellectual's obligation to society, which was her theme at the Book Fair later, she expressed the idea that as the plumber is ready to serve, in his own way, the intellectual, so the latter should make his contribution available to the plumber; that is, he should not be so remote that the layman cannot grasp his meaning and, tantalized by the great body of wisdom inaccessible to him, resort to easier and unprofitable reading.

"The whole mass of knowledge has been made and kept too remote from ordinary people," she added. "I don't mean that scholars should leave their intellectual pursuits to become miners or sailors, nor that sailors should become intellectuals, unless they want to, but there is an obligation to make accessible that great store of knowledge and wisdom."

America, she feels, has been more guilty of remoteness of this kind than has England, which did begin in the eighteenth century to write for the man in the street, but "we have modeled our intellectual life more on the German, and the German scholar is remote. Perhaps that is one of the troubles over there now."

As to methods of writing novels, it takes her a long time, she said, to prepare a book, both "mentally and spiritually, and then I am ready." She seldom re-writes. She works alone, for she cannot have any one else in the room while she is writing, and she puts everything down in long-hand. In typing she finds she "interrupts" herself.

She works steadily as long as she feels fresh, usually from four to five hours at a stretch, and though she doesn't force herself to write when she's not in the mood for it, neither does she have the irregular "jags" of working which some writers require. She stated, however, that "it doesn't matter much, to any one who wants to write, what another person does."

The main thing, she said, is to have lived some part of the thing one writes, not that a book need be autobiographical in any way, but the writer should have been in some way "involved in that material." She usually spends two or three years thinking and planning a novel before she begins to write it. The one in hand is always the most important to her, and she never "cares a cent" about those already finished. She doesn't go back to them again.

Reading manuscripts for The John Day Company, Inc., of which her husband, Richard J. Walsh, is president, she finds the new writers of absorbing interest, but wishes they would not tthink so much in terms of what will sell, for "nobody knows what will sell, so they had better write what they have to write." It was Mr. Walsh who first encouraged Mrs. Buck to keep on writing.

At the mention of her very first novel, "East Wind, West Wind," which the reporter confessed she had not read, the blue eyes twinkled merrily as the author said quickly, "I wouldn't, if I were you. My husband knew that it wasn't very good, but he saw something in it and said there will be more. He never made any bones about it."

The manuscript, it appears, had been rejected for 48 weeks consistently when it reached The John Day Company. Half the reading staff were mildly for it, and half against it, but Mr. Walsh saw the promise, and "they needed one more book to complete the list" for that season.

Nearly 8,000 persons attended the Book Fair yesterday, "Connecticut Day." Today is "Maine Day." Among the speakers this afternoon will be Erskine Caldwell, author of "Tobacco Road," Ludwig Lewisohn and Samuel Chamberlain. This evening's program is devoted to sports writers and performers. Jack Dempsey, Maribel Vinson, and Osa Johnson will take part.

'All Opposed to a Third Term Pleas? Raise Right Hand'

At Homer School, Belmont, Before Starting for Lexington Anti-Third-Term Rally

(Left to right—Front: Mrs. May L. Fuller, Mrs. George Miles, Mrs. A. W. Farrell, Mrs. Charles R. Betts, Miss Lillian M. Campbell, Mrs. Clara R. Thomas, Mrs. Arthur Shinners, Jr. Rear: Mrs. Samuel E. Yazan, Mrs. G. H. Groty, Mrs. Agusta M. Apel, Mrs. Walter C. Conroy, Mrs. Frank Buttersworth, Miss Mary Tobey, Mrs. Robert McLaughlin.

N. H. Electric Co-operative Plans 317-Mile Extension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 23—Two hundred men are already employed clearing the rights of way for a new 317-mile electric line extension that will serve about 1,000 families in the Merrimack, Belknap, Strafford, and Rockingham County sections of the State as part of the State-wide program being carried out by the Grange-sponsored New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc.

As the actual construction of lines on this particular project gets under way the number of men employed will be stepped up to approximately 300 so that some of the families to be served will have electricity for New Year's Eve, as promised.

The Co-operative is buying its electricity on a bulk basis from established public utilities, the REA is advancing funds to finance home wiring and the purchase of electric equipment, and ultimately the Co-operative will be able to retire the advances from the REA so that the lines will belong to those they serve.

Story of N. H.

The story of how New Hampshire has developed from its earliest days, when its people lived close to the soil and each family lived pretty much to itself, is told in a motion picture entitled "New Hampshire's Heritage," which has been produced and sponsored by the Savings Banks Association of New Hampshire.

The picture tells the story of how a farmer whose surplus may be in the form of apples now turns this into money which, through the banking structure, may be loaned to a factory worker to build a home. It is the story of how, as the streams have been harnessed to furnish electricity, the surpluses of individuals are harnessed for the benefit of those who can use them advantageously.

It is the story of a transition from self-dependency of a people counting little on each other to inter-dependency in a highly specialized society, a transition that every one knows has taken place but one that few give thought to. The picture will be shown in theaters throughout the State and before civic and community organizations.

The Week in New Hampshire

Shipyard to Reopen

An abandoned shipyard where some boats uncompleted at the end of the World War were allowed to rot away is to be reopened, according to present plans. During the World War, the L. H. Shattuck Company of Manchester operated a shipyard at Newington, N. H., where wooden vessels were turned out. These were freighters for the United States Shipping Board and it was big business at Newington. A housing development, restaurant facilities, and business buildings were built in a special development. But with the end of that war everything came to a standstill. Work was stopped on the uncompleted boats and the roofs of some of the buildings fell in. The settlement took on the appearances of at least a partially deserted village. But new life is coming to the center. The Boston and Maine Railroad is reconditioning the shuttle line that brought supplies to the yard. Plans are being made to start operations anew at the yard, turning out boats now much desired to increase the fleet of this nation. It is expected that the plant will be used to turn out freighters as was the case when it was used during the World War.

New Olivia on Boston Stage

Any London playgoer marooned in Boston at this time who happens to attend the Hayes-Evans performance of "Twelfth Night" at the Colonial, will note with delight the name of a British favorite—Sophie Stewart, cast as Olivia. After she had finished her work, several months ago, in the Hollywood productions of "Nurse Edith Cavell" and "My Son, My Son," Margaret Webster invited her to join her "Twelfth Night" company. It is her first Shakespearean part on the legitimate stage, though she played Celia in "As You Like It" in the English film version, with Elisabeth Bergner.

"I never enjoyed anything so much as playing with her," she recalled, chatting backstage at rehearsal. Sir James M. Barrie, her favorite author, and a great friend of Miss Bergner's used to go and watch them working. "A cantankerous little man," she remembered, though very kind to the few who knew him. He had a strange conviction that his own countrymen did not possess the fairy quality that was needed for "Peter Pan," and though he evidently admired Miss Stewart's work in other parts he would not grant her heart's desire, permission to play Wendy.

From Scots to Mayfair

If anybody in the world did possess that particular Barrie qualification, it would seem to be this merry, brown-eyed little person from Crieff, Perthshire, who slips from broad Scots to Mayfair, or the shrill impudence of Hampstead Heath, or the cadence of Elizabethan blank verse, at a minute's notice.

"It is a joy to work with Miss Hayes," she remarked as she waited for her cue, "she is so unselfish, so considerate." An actor smiled as he passed by, to take his part as Antonio. It was Ellis Irving, Miss Stewart's husband. She met him in "Marigold," the play by Allen Harker and F. R. Pryor, in which she got her first real opportunity. "Marigold" has been turning up in her life ever since the day she started to tour the British provinces in it. In 1930 she came to play "Marigold" in New York. Mr. Irving played Archie. The last thing she did before leaving England for Hollywood, in the spring of 1939, was to make a film of "Marigold."

Trained for Ballet

She had never expected to act in plays. When a young girl, living in Surrey with her family, on a woodsy estate in the village of Woldingham, where she and her five brothers enriched the placid scene of rural England by marching about in their Scottish kilts and sporrans, she determined to enter the Russian ballet.

For two years she trained in London, with Cecchetti, Pavlova's dancing master, and had been about to join Pavlova just before she passed on. Having to give up dancing for two years, because of an accident, she then attended the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and she has been an actress ever since.

During her first two seasons in repertory, at Plymouth, England, she took part in most of the Barrie plays; as Mary Rose, as Maggie in "What Every Woman Knows," and so forth. She has played opposite Gilgud and Robert Donat. She became very popular in London as Mrs. Wyndham Lewis in "The Young Mr. Disraeli."

By a Staff Photographer

Sophie Stewart

British actress now playing Olivia in "Twelfth Night" at the Colonial.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We still insist that life gets more pleasant by the minute . . . this time because of the ease with which you can take care of a down puff that R. H. Stearns sells for something like $18.95.

It all begins with a nice soft warm down-filled puff that has a taffeta covering. All of which may sound just as prosaic as any other puff to you, until we tell you that it's different, in that it has a zipper right down at the foot! Which means that you can take its innards out any time you want to, and put them out on the line to air, for the down is all tucked into an interliner. But that's not all, by any means. No indeed, it has another nice feature as well. There's a ten-inch strip of the taffeta that's extra, right down at the bottom, and that means that you can tuck it all in and not have to worry about where the puff has gone to in the wee cold hours before dawn! And you have a big assortment of colors and color combinations to choose from, too. Like green, red, rose, and blue-and-rose, green-and-rose and so forth. The size is around 72 by 84.

Sample Dresses To Be Found Here

Breathes there a woman who doesn't like the idea of a sample dress? Probably not. Because most sample dresses are never seen in duplication . . . and of course that's every woman's ambition; not to see a repeat of herself dashing at her from around the corner! That's one of the reasons why we think an occasional trek into the Rose and Sandra Shop, on the ground floor of the Park Square Building (which is opposite Paine Furniture, in case you don't know) would be worth your while. You see, they buy a lot of sample dresses; hence you stand a chance of getting something you won't see again. Or at least not too often. Incidentally, their prices are on the more-than-reasonable side, and we inwardly checked off three dresses as beong $12.95 before we were told that they were $7.95. You see they aim for a quick turnover of stock. One of the $7.95 wool dresses we were referring to back there was of that soft shade of brown called Benedictine this season . . . and it was terribly simple in line, with just a bit of rich looking soutache braid whirligiging around in an attractive design at the border of the V-neck. Then a $12.95 afternoon dress took our eye as a good buy. This, too, was simple, with a brief bit of color in the way of two two-beaded medallions. Then there are sport things, hats, undies of all kinds, and costume jewelry.

Place to Acquire Attractive Gifts

Also in the Park Square Building is Dawson's—the jeweler we were telling you about who does such a slick job of repairing your watch after setting it on the little gadget that tells you just what ails it in so many seconds flat! Their stock goes into old silver, great big grandfather clocks, Cape Cod glass (a grand gift idea) and spills over into a leather goods section that houses one of the best looking (to say nothing of the biggest!) brief cases we've yet seen. For the father of the house who always insists on bringing the office home with him every night, it would ge a good gift to keep in mind; what with Christmas practically at your door.

P. S. One of the most amusing pairs of gloves we've seen around town is a pair of "Sockems" by your old friend Wear Right. They look like miniature editions of boxing gloves, and come in gay colors. Like red. They may sound very awkward, but they aren't a bit; you can even pick up stuff while wearing them! Of course they were brought out for the younger generation . . . but trust mama to start borrowing them on the first freezing day. For $2, at Gilchrist's, or Jordan Marsh's.

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For the woman who appreciates "better clothes" but who must remember her budget. Youthful fashions in larger sizes down to size 9.

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KENNY BAKER

PORTLAND HOFFA, AL GOODMAN'S ORCHESTRA, THE MIGHTY ALLEN ART PLAYERS, JIMMY WALLINGTON

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF TEXACO DEALERS

WEEI 9-10 P.M. E.S.T.

New Films in Prospect on Boston Screens—Exhibitions of Art

Musical 'Too Many Girls', 'Howards of Virginia' Coming

Three new film programs are in prospect for Thursday at the first-run houses in town. Two are holding over. The continuing films, to record them first, are "The Baker's Wife" at the Fine Arts, which is starting today on its sixth week, "Knute Rockne—All American" at the Metropolitan, which on Thursday will be beginning a second week. A week hence "No Time for Comedy" is scheduled to arrive at the Metropolitan.

The Keith-Memorial will bring in a new program Thursday, headed by "Two Many Girls," a movie version of George Abbott's musical show which had its tryout in Boston a year ago. Mr. Abbott produced and directed the film, and all of the hit songs from the stage show, it is said, are included in the picture. The songs, it may be remembered, are by Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, who have contributed a new number for the screen version. The cast for the picture includes Lucille Ball, Richard Carlson, Eddie Bracken, Hal LeRoy, Desi Arnaz, Ann Miller, and Frances Langford.

The companion feature at the Keith Memorial will be "Fireman, Save My Child," with a fireman and policeman competing for the hand of the mother of a two-year-old child. Baby Sandy, Stuart Erwin, Edgar Kennedy, William Frawley, and Jack Carson are in the cast.

A new "Information Please" film will complete the program.

★ ★ ★

'Howards of Virginia'

At the State and Orpheum "The Howards of Virginia" is announced as half of a double bill which will also include "Dulcy." The new program begins Thursday.

"The Howards of Virginia" is based on Elizabeth Page's novel, "The Tree of Liberty." Cary Grant and Martha Scott are starred. Frank Lloyd directed, and the supporting cast includes Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Alan Marshall, and Richard Carlson. The story is about a frontiersman who wins the hand of a Virginia belle in the days before the American Revolution and with her builds a home in the wilderness. The film traces the effect of the war on their personal fortunes.

"Dulcy" finds Ann Sothern in the title role of the girl with a heart of gold and a faculty for getting herself and everyone else into difficulties. Ian Hunter, Roland Young, Reginald Gardiner, Billie Burke, Lynne Carver, and Dan Dailey, Jr., are among the players.

★ ★ ★

Blackstone on Stage

At the Keith-Boston Thursday, Blackstone, the magician, will head the stage show. Two films will be shown. One of them is "Queen of the Yukon," an adaptation of Jack London's story, with Charles Bickford and Irene Rich as the principal players. The other is "Marked Men," a story about escaped convicts, with Warren Hull and Isabel Jewel in the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

At the Telepix

Short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will include the March of Time on the R. A. F., with scenes of Spitfires and Hurricanes engaged in combat with Nazi bombers, and a description of British bombers attacking invasion bases. Among the other items will be a color cruise to Hawaii, Varsity Vanities, a fox-hunting film, Lew Lehr comedy, two cartoons, and half an hour of newsreels.

★ ★ ★

At the South Station

The March of Time issue on the R. A. F. will be included in the program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday. Other features listed are a Robert Ripley "Believe-It-or-Not" film, two travel subjects, two cartoons, Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra, Three-Stooges comedy, novelties, and a news roundup.

★ ★ ★

At the Trans-Lux

"Spy Bureau," coming to the Trans-Lux Friday, is described as a drama of espionage, with Marta Labarr seeking to gather military information for Germany and Charles Oliver engaged in a similar mission for France.

The co-feature, "Hell Below," is a story of sailors in the submarine branch of the service. Robert Montgomery, Robert Young, Walter Huston, Jimmy Durante, and Eugene Pallette are in the cast.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Group From 'Too Many Girls'

Frances Langford, Lucille Ball, and Richard Carlson in the film coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial

Columbia Pictures

Cary Grant and Martha Scott

In "The Howards of Virginia," film in prospect for Thursday at the State and Orpheum

'Moon Over Burma'

At the Paramount and Fenway, "Moon Over Burma" will be the chief feature on the double bill beginning Thursday. Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston, and Preston Foster are co-starred in a story about a night club singer in Rangoon and partners in the teak business, who are competing for her favor. Miss Lamour sings two songs, "Moon Over Burma" and "Mexican Magic." In supporting roles are Doris Nolan and Albert Basserman.

The companion feature, "World in Flames," is a composite account of the rise of the dictators and the rearming of the world. The film narrative begins in 1929 and continues up to the present.

'Big White Fog'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An ambitious and forward-looking development in the drama was launched last night at the Lincoln Theater, One Hundred Thirty-fifth Street at Lenox Avenue, with the production of Theodore Ward's "Big White Fog" by the Negro Playwrights Company, Inc. To quote briefly from a program explanation, the purposes of the movement will be to "satisfy the almost universal desire of the negro people for a theater which would provide honest portrayals of negro life and in a manner consistent with the highest possible artistic standards of production . . ."; and to charge "prices within the reach of the common man. . . ."

In a grim and almost unrelieved tragedy, Mr. Ward has recorded the decade from 1922 to 1932 in the lives of the Mason family of Chicago and their relatives. Victor Mason is a Garveyite, worker in a movement which fell with its leader's conviction on criminal charges. Victor's son is deprived of an education, by race discrimination and by his father's selfish idealism. Victor's brother, whose uniform was torn off him by hoodlums in 1918, is a drunkard.

Victor's wife does her best to prevent disintegration of the household and its members in the face of succeeding calamities. A well-meaning brother-in-law invites Victor to participate in his business schemes and is harangued for his trouble, the daughter of the household eventually sells herself to get money for the rent. The plays closes with the shooting of Victor by policemen, who have come to see that an eviction order is carried out. It is at this point that Mr. Ward announces as his salvation for the Negro the espousal of communism.

"The Big White Fog" groans under the weight, not of its miseries, but of its doctrinaire arguments. Mr. Ward has written snatches of authentic drama in such characters as the drunken uncle, the petty business man, and the grandmother. Even the role of the visionary possesses qualities of dramatic vitality.

Virtually the only method for effective propaganda in the theater is to have the message implicit in the action. The playwright would have written a more effective drama had he concentrated on character and pungent dialogue instead of fixing his attention so relentlessly on the purpose, the message, of his work.

There are some revealing performances in "Big White Fog" by such players as Canada Lee, Roburte Dorce, Edward Fraction, and Louise Jackson.

When Mr. Ward writes dramatic dialogue, these and certain others in the company respond with understanding performances.

Music Notes

Marian Anderson gives her only Boston concert in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3, with the assistance of her new pianist, Franz Kupp. She will give the following program:

Figli del mesto cor . . . Handel
Aria from opera, "Acis and Galathea" . . . Handel
Recitative and Choral from "Kreuzstab-cantata" . . . Bach
Seven songs from "Dichterliebe" . . . Schumann
Wenn Ich in deine Augen Seh
Ich will meine Seele tauchen
Im Rhein, im heiligen Strome
Und wüstens die Blumen
Hor' ich das Liedchen klingen
Ein Jungling liebt ein Mädchen
Aus alten Märchen
Pleurez mes yeux—aria from "Le Cid" . . . Massenet
Recondilha . . . Villa-Lobos
Nhapope . . . Villa-Lobos
Funeral of King Nago . . . Bavarez
Punta Guajiro (Cuban folk rhythm) . . . Varona
Negro Folk Songs . . . Arr. Nathaniel Dett
Somebody's knocking at your door
Oh, the land I am bound for
Poor me
O, Zion Hallelujah.

★ ★ ★

Norma Farber, soprano, will be heard in her first Boston song recital on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 25, in Jordan Hall. She will be assisted by the Stradivarius Quartet of New York.

★ ★ ★

George Copeland will be heard in his only Boston piano recital on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, in Jordan Hall. A good part of his program will be devoted to the works of Debussy and modern Spanish composers.

Ballet Program Changed

The opening program of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Nov. 4, has been substituted for "The New Yorker." The other items, "Poker Game" and "Vienna 1914," remain. The first Boston performance of "The New Yorker" is now scheduled for Thursday evening, Nov. 7. The programs for the remainder of the week follow:

Tuesday evening, Nov. 5—"Poker Game," "Schéhérazade," "Vienna 1814."
Wednesday matinee, Nov. 6—"The Nutcracker," "Spectre de la Rose," "Gaité Parisienne."
Wednesday evening, Nov. 6—"Serenade," "Doll Ship," "Vienna 1814."
Thursday evening, Nov. 7—"The Nutcracker," "Afternoon of a Faun," "The New Yorker."
Friday evening, Nov. 8—"Les Sylphides," "Schéhérazade," "Vienna 1814."
Saturday matinee, Nov. 9—"Poker Game," "Spectre de la Rose," "The Nutcracker."
Saturday evening, Nov. 9—"Swans," "Serenade," "Poker Game," "Lake of Vienna 1814."

Children's Art Center

Water colors by Millard Sheets are to be on exhibition at the Children's Art Center through Oct. 30.

One of the most noted painters on the west coast today, Millard Sheets has developed a style that has won him not only honors and admiration, but many followers. With full and free brush he has depicted the Sierras as they border the flat prairies. The spacious tracts in the western countryside kindle the imagination and the painter tries to convey their thrilling expansiveness with appropriate largeness of design. To gain his end Mr. Sheets has applied the wash broadly, with slight indications of form through shading. The larger curves of mountain ridges are repeated in smaller scale in the sinuous forms of horses ranging the open spaces.

There is no doubt that Mr. Sheets has a sense of the scenic, a feeling for details in their general pattern, and a desire to show them in idioms of contrast. For us the intention is good so far as it goes, but more could be implied in a picture of this size, each square inch of space could be made more forceful, more eloquent through sheer force of sensibility.

Print Show From Mexico And Hawaii

By Dorothy Adlow

An interesting exhibition, now being shown in the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, consists of graphic arts from Mexico and Hawaii. Both groups of pictures are being circulated throughout the United States by the American National Committee of Engraving. The exhibition is part of a large program which has been drawn up to foster mutual understanding in the Americas.

Graphic art is the most legible of the pictorial arts, and if nations have something to say to each other beyond the polite and conventional boundaries of diplomacy, they can be very eloquent in this medium. The black-and-white picture has come into popular usage in the twentieth century. Many craftsmen perform ably and great numbers of them have selected the print as an effective instrument. It lends itself to decorative invention, to illustrative exposition, and to dramatic expansiveness. The Hawaiians seem to employ it in the more peaceful and ornamental fashion, depicting on the plate or block plantations and groves, mountains and figures. The Hawaiian group reveals the spirit of artistic discovery inspired by trends in Paris. Among the exhibits are wood-block prints, linoleum cuts, aquatints, and drypoints.

The Mexican prints include more explosive material. The Mexican artist has not detached himself from the seething political struggle of his native land; on the contrary, he has thrown himself into it, taken sides, fought with the weapon which he can wield most effectively. The Mexican pictures, particularly the lithographs, are pages of social history written with passion, underscored with partisan resentment. Mexicans have made the class struggle the predominant theme of their prints. They try to restore the peasant to a dignified status. They were the first to paint the picture of modern history in terms of horror and barbarity; other nations are following them.

It is interesting to see how some artists, like Orozco, imitate the masks and figurines so many of which have been unearthed in recent years. The graphic artist has gone down to the roots of native culture. The Mexican print is no ornament; it is a commentary on living history.

There are some prints, those especially portraying the poor, their children, their simple daily occupations, their modest schools, which are touchingly and calmly represented. Here the artists show their interest in the decorative, and in a simplification which sometimes borders on abstraction. The stylizations are effective in the hands of a genuine artist; in less capable hands they become standardized.

★ ★ ★

British Pictures

Besides the large contemporary American painting show currently at the Rhode Island Museum, there is an exhibition of works by British contemporaries. In substance it resembles somewhat the British display held throughout the summer at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Providence exhibits divide more or less between academicians and artists of the modern school. The academic pictures are in the main portrait and sport pictures that represent conventional and accepted practice. The artists are capable craftsmen and they do know how to make a likeness. They flatter their sitters or sentimentalize over them. When they choose they paint just those accessories of costume which enhance their rank There are artists like Augustus John, who though academicians, combine features of the old and the new school. Mr. John not only can paint a portrait efficiently enough to please the client, but he can also dispatch a still-life or genre scene which is spontaneous and free.

The British have practiced Impressionism understandingly and there are in the Providence exhibition pictures by W. R. Sickert and Nadia Benois to show how ably they can perform. They have gone further, carrying on into the extreme of post Impressionism and even Surrealism, often surpassing their French prototypes. There is another element that is more natively British, such as the painting of Stanley Spencer, which reveals the peculiar English devotion to plants and flowers. Paul Nash possesses the Lewis Carroll touch. The general feeling conveyed by the British exhibitions which we have seen in the last few years is a satisfactory one. British artists have shown an enthusiasm for the medium of paint and they are developing a keen understanding for the ways in which it can be most effectively handled.

★ ★ ★

Jessie Cheney Fairbanks

At the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, is an exhibition of oils by Jessie Cheney Fairbanks. Apparent in the pictures is a delight in the themes chosen. Flowers such as the pink poppy are painted with poetic expressiveness; bouquets of zinnias hold their bright heads high in pride. The artist seems at her best when she transforms a factual portrayal into a nicely balanced rhythmical design, as she does in the small canvas entitled "Plantain." Her portrayals of people show her purpose to characterize them in a spirited, life-like way.

Edward Darling

Joe E. Brown

In "Elmer the Great," expected at the Plymouth on Nov. 4

'A Man From the Band'

The Theater of the Fifteen—a group of young professional players which played last winter in Miami and last summer at Osterville—opened a six-weeks season at the Peabody Playhouse last night. This first production was "A Man From the Band," by Martha Pittenger, a member of the group.

The Boston season is frankly an experiment for the Fifteen—who make their own very effective scenery and take care of all the other details of production. The friendly audience in the newly spruced-up and flower-decorated little playhouse seemed determined that the experiment must be a success. It was apparent that a number of its members were renewing pleasant acquaintance with the group.

In such a welcoming atmosphere the rather leisurely comedy was presented effectively enough by members of an undoubtedly capable cast. As an example of the work of "undiscovered young American playwrights"—which is the special interest of the Fifteen—"A Man From the Band" was mainly interesting for its author's grasp of dance band slang and dance band habits.

These were set off against a background of New York wealth and Boston traditional culture—since a dance band pianist marries an heiress. The story, despite this rather overworked situation, redeemed itself by its vivid local color. The rather frequent recourse to bottles and glasses, and to mild profanity, was scarcely needed to add zest to the entertainment.

D. M.

Stage News

Gertrude Lawrence may be expected at the Colonial Theater in Boston on Dec. 31, according to the New York Times, in a tryout engagement of "Lady in the Dark" under the auspices of Sam H. Harris. It seems that she has been given permission to end her tour in "Skylark" the middle of November so that she can start rehearsals of the new play.

★ ★ ★

Seats for "The White-Haired Boy" go on sale Thursday at the Plymouth Theater. A bulletin from the theater explains that Sonya Stokowski, who will have the leading ingenue role, is the daughter of Leopold Stokowski.

At the Exeter

Continuing through this evening the program at the Exeter will include "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, and "Captain Caution," with Louise Platt and Victor Mature. Starting Thursday and running through the rest of the week the pictures will be Osa Johnson's "I Married Adventure" and "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week).

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man from the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. Through Saturday. (357 Charles Street).

Revues

Plymouth—
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week).

Music

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Captain Caution," Victor Mature. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"A Dispatch from Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie, Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time." 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat. 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. "Music Is Magic," with Alice Faye. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15.

Paramount—
"A Dispatch From Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 10:55 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Hired Wife," with Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Hobby Lobby." "Cavalcade of Academy Awards," "England's Floating Elephants," "Paramount Pictorial," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Telepix—
"Review of Screen Classics," Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., in "Eskimoland," "Peter Smith Quiz," "Florida," "Matty Malneck and Band," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Ramparts We Watch." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Never Say Die." 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye. "Edison the Man," featuring Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:45, 4:50, 8:25. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns. "Call a Messenger," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Ramparts We Watch," "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Bill of Divorcement," Herbert Marshall. "Golden Gloves." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sweethearts," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Eagle and the Hawk," Carole Lombard and Cary Grant.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and F. Lederer. "Private Affairs." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Money and the Woman." 2, 5, 8:10. "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:30, 6:20, 9:35.
Cleveland Circle: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Slightly Tempted," H. Herbert and Peggy Moran. "Girl From God's Country," 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. "Turnabout," Carole Landis and Adolph Menjou. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 3:20, 9:20. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Babies for Sale," Rochelle Hudson. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 3:15, 9:30. "Public Deb. No. 1," 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 3:21, 9:36. "Captain Caution." 1:50, 8:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Man I Married," "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Ramparts We Watch." 3:04, 9:21. "Cross Country Romance." 1:47, 8:04.
Park: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "Girl From God's Country." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. "Some Like It Hot," Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:31, 9:31. "Hired Wife" Rosalind Russell. 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:56, 9:08. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:50.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 8:16. "Turnabout." 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 7, 10. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. 3:15, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Carolina Moon," Gene Autry. 2:05, 7, 9:51. "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 8:25.
Orpheum: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Cross Country Romance." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: Cooking School. 1:30. "Captain Caution." 4:38, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 9:42.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Intermezzo." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "The Way of All Flesh." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Boomtown," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, and Hedy Lemarr. "March of Time."

QUINCY—Quincy: "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Bros. "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran and Peggy Moran.
Strand: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." "Public Deb. No. 1."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman." 2:08, 8:08. "Wild Cat Bus." 3:47, 9:57.
Revere: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:19, 9:19. "Wild Cat Bus." 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Susan and God," "Enemy Agent," R. Cromwell and Helen Vinson.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Star Dust." "What Price Decency." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Anne of Windy Poplars." 1:30 and 7:36.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "You're Not So Tough." 1:45 and 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly and Joan Davis. 3:35, 9:20. "Adventure in Diamonds." 2:10, 7:55.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Colliidge: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. "Saps at Sea." 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Man Who Talked Too Much," "You Can't Fool Your Wife," Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff. "One Million B. C." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. "I Married Adventure." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "I Love You Again," "Money and the Woman." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. 3:34, 6:38, 9:38. "Courageous Dr. Christian," Jean Hersholt. 2:17, 5:18.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
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BOSTON (STAGE

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Prices: Eves. $3.30 to $1.10. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.

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Lawrence Riley's New Comedy
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Bert Lytell — Mady Christians
Audrey Christie — Leona Powers
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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"I MARRIED ADVENTURE"
Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth in
"THE LADY IN QUESTION"

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Ellinger Sets Defenses Against Crimson Team—Terrier Staff Welcomes Best Guard

Harvard Has Been Stopped By Dartmouth Five Years

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard and Dartmouth are booked to engage in their 47th football game on the gridiron this Saturday. In past years some 50,000 alumni have attended such an encounter regardless of the expected outcome. This Saturday there will be many less than 50,000, but that is because the teams are not known as national ranking clubs. Harvard has won one, lost one, and tied one, and Dartmouth has won only one while losing three this season.

The football spectator who will be there, while he knows that the teams have no nationally recognition, can recall past history which reveals glowing accounts of stars made in this contest. These Harvard and Dartmouth games have often done just that. Some boy previously little known other than a squad member, has electrified with deeds such as Bill Hutchinson, who ran three touchdowns against Harvard and little Pescosolido, Harvard diminutive back, who ran through the whole Dartmouth team from kickoff in earlier years.

Ellinger Defense

Those occurrences, along with the defensive gestures since the Harlow-Blaik regimes, attract spectators. Somewhere on a practice field the Big Green, as they were once known and probably will be again, is building a defense for Harvard. And on that practice field a subordinate in the coaching headlines is perfecting a barrier to the Crimson offensive aspirations. That tutelage is in the jurisdiction of a person called "Fats" Ellinger, who helps Blaik work out the problems. Ellinger is a master doping defenses against Harvard and in the past five years Harvard has never scored more than one touchdown a game.

Back in 1934 Dick Harlow assumed the Harvard football coaching responsibility and he has never had the satisfaction of a victory over a Dartmouth varsity team. Naturally Head Coach Blaik of the Green approves the team strategy, but against Harvard he has not, as yet, opposed the defense as devised by Ellinger.

It is always a joy to the nonpartisan football student to study the Dartmouth tactics against Harvard. This Saturday neither team has speed merchants, triple threats or an offense of better than average rating. Of course, both teams have been scouted and the boys of each team are spending hours this week forming defenses against each other's formations and plays.

Too Much Defense

There is as much work afternoons for varsity players learning defenses as there is perfecting offenses. Yesterday, at Harvard, while watching the Crimsen set defenses for Dartmouth one former football player of the early days remarked, "I am glad I am not playing football these days when you have to learn so many defenses, not to mention an offense."

Yesterday Harvard engaged in its heaviest scrimmage of the season. Team A, minus Pete Elser, Loren MacKinney, Don McNicol, Sheldon Dietz, Fran Lee and Capt. Joe Gardella, threw an offense at Team B for 30 minutes, Spreyer and Waldstein scoring twice each. The offense did not include much passing and marched 80 yards to touchdowns the hard way. Bill Lyle became the third-string right halfback on the red squad as a reward of his work in the scrimmage.

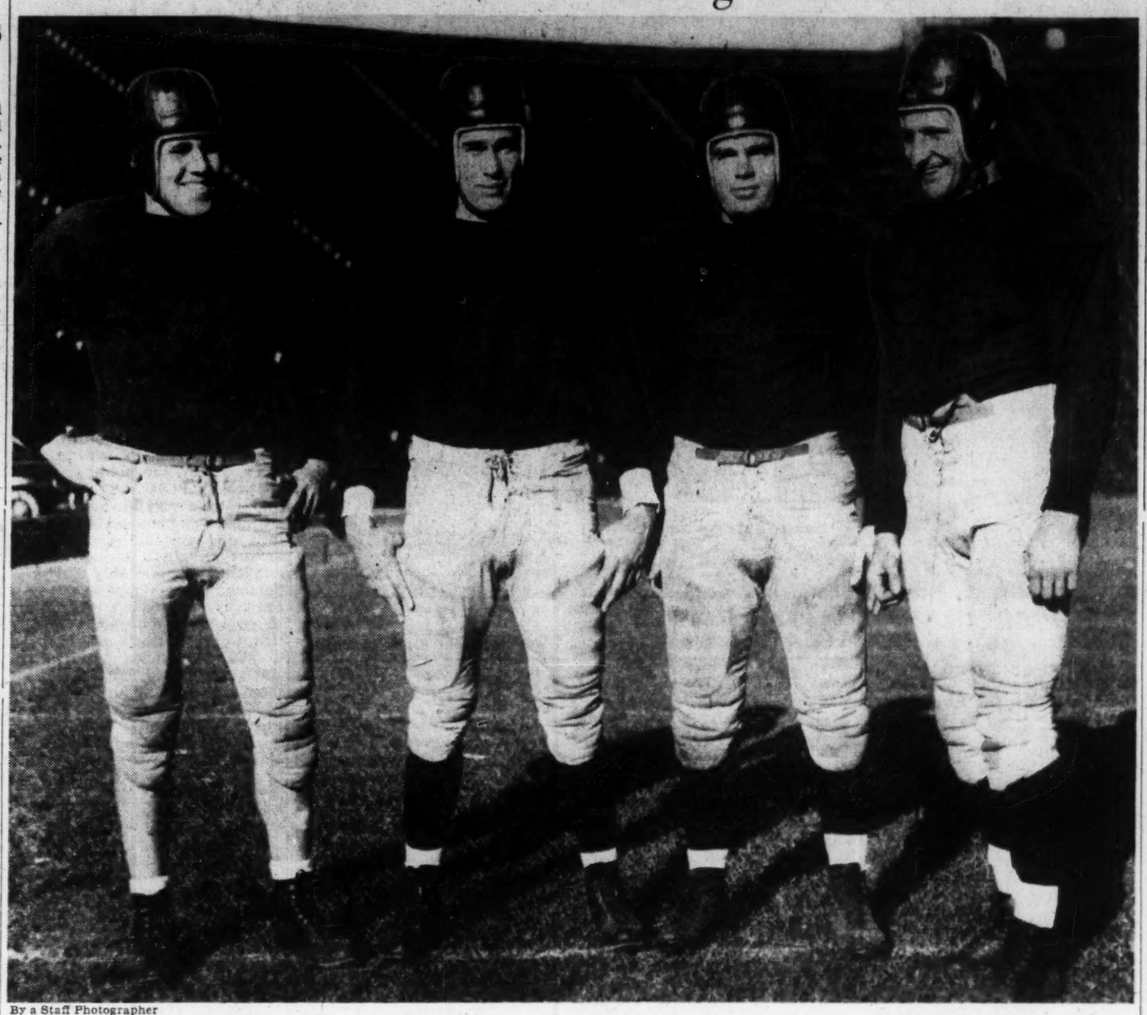
Dartmouth will probably start a vastly different team against Harvard this Saturday than that of last season. The left side of the forward line likely will be the same with Bob Krieger at left end, Bob O'Brien at left tackle and Capt. Lou Young, Jr., at left guard. Stub Pearson may be at center with John Guenther the other guard, but George Sommers at right tackle and Charles Miller at right end have graduated.

Backfield Questionable

The backfield will be definitely questionable for Ray Hall and Don Norton are the regulars most likely to be chosen, but the Big Green choice might undergo a late decision and find Johnny Krol, Ray Wolfe and Dale Bartholomew answering the whistle. Other linemen who might start are Damphier in place of Pearson and Highmark instead of Guenther.

The line-up is much more undecided than that of Harvard. The Crimson probably will have MacKinney and Koufman, ends; Elser and Gardiner, tackles; Peabody and Pfister, guards; Dietz or Ayres, center; and Gardella, Spreyer, Heiden and Lee in the backfield. Changes are not likely here unless someone named is unable to play.

Probable Harvard Starting Backfield



By a Staff Photographer

Unless Dick Harlow decides to open the game in the Stadium Saturday against Dartmouth with a forward passing attack he probably will start the above four in the backfield. Left to right they are: George Heiden, blocking back; Charlie Spreyer, tailback; Fran Lee, wingback; and Capt. Joe Gardella, fullback. If there is to be a change it likely would be inserting Don McNicol in the tailback spot in place of Spreyer.

Colby to Lack Star Back For Series Opener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Oct. 23—One of the East's few undefeated and untied teams, Colby College enters the Maine State Conference Series next Saturday against Bowdoin minus the services of Capt. Johnny Daggett, All-New England back, who broke his shoulder at the outset of the Vermont game.

Colby supporters, however, point to the fact that the White Mules defeated both Vermont and Middlebury handily without their star ball carrier, and the feeling is growing that "this is the year" for Colby to win the championship outright. For the past two years, Colby has tied for the title.

It is pointed out that the McCoy-coached team has piled up an impressive offensive record in its wins over New Hampshire, College of the City of New York, Vermont, and Middlebury. The statistics show a four-game total of 71 points against 26 for their opponents. The Mule kick has punched out a total of 1,066 yards gained, 764 by rushing and 302 by passing. Their passing attack has clicked for 19 completions out of 44 attempts—nearly a .500 batting average. The team has averaged 13 first downs per game. This is the scoring punch which will run up against a formidable Bowdoin team this Saturday in what is conceded to be the crucial battle in the Maine State Series.

Brown Squad in Top Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23—With all injured regulars back in uniform, the Brown grid squad is drilling for the seventeenth annual Holy Cross game Saturday at Providence and expects to take the field against the Crusaders in the best condition of the season.

Four first-string linemen who did not play against Tufts because of minor injuries are back in action, bringing the forward wall to full strength for the first time since the Wesleyan game. This quartet includes Guards John Occhiello and Arnold Eggert, Center Bill Crooker, and End Bob Priestley. All four are veteran operatives and should enable Brown to set up a formidable defense against the tricky and powerful Crusader attack.

Offense Tip-Top

The first-string backs were used sparingly last Saturday, and Dick High was given a day of complete rest so that the offense should be in tip-top shape for the Purple Riders' invasion of Brown Field.

Despite the Holy Cross monopoly of the series during recent years, the Bruins invariably save some of their best football of the season for the Crusaders, and this week hope runs high in the Brown camp of shattering the Purple rule, which has been unbroken since 1933.

In 1937 and 1938, Brown elevens made serious bids to turn the trick, but were edged 7-0, and 13-12, mainly through the efforts of Bill Osmanski. A year ago, Joe Osmanski was highly instrumental in an early scoring surge that defeated Brown 20-0, despite a strong second-half Brown rally. Saturday, Joe Osmanski will be the marked man in the Holy Cross backfield, and major efforts will be made to stop the Purple ace.

No Greater Objective

The Brown squad and coaching staff has no greater objective than a triumph over the Crusaders and this is especially true of Co-Capts. Lou Duesing and "Bones" Stepcyzk, both of whom started their first major game against the Crusaders in 1938 and seemed on the road to a sensational victory, only to be edged out by a last-minute Crusader touchdown.

Other Bruins who will be making a third and final try for a win in this keen New England rivalry include Amos Taylor, 223-pound tackle; John Marsolini, end; John Occhiello, guard; and Hal Detwiler, Bill Sheehan, and John O'Leary, backs.

Brown holds an 8-7 lead in the 42-year-old series, with one game being tied, so that Saturday the Crusaders will have the oportunity of evening the count.

Bruins to Start Same Line-Up

After 10 days of pre-season training, at Hershey, Pa., there is every indication now that the Boston Bruins will start the season with the same 16 men who bore the brunt of the 1939-40 campaign which won the Bruins the National Hockey League championship.

Fifteen of the Bruins players seem certain of starting the season. They are: Frank Brimsek, goal; Dit Clapper and Jack Shewchuk and Desse Smith and Jack Crawford, defense pairings; Milton Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer in one line; Bill Cowley, Roy Conacher and Mel Hill in a second line; and Herb Cain, Eddie Wiseman and Art Jackson in a third line, with Flash Hollett assigned to the role of utility man.

Hollett, who has been awarded Eddie Shore's old No. 2 to wear during the coming National Hockey League season, has made a great impression during this training camp by his great spirit and his willingness to play any position to help the club.

No decision has been made by Ross as to what place Red Hamill and Terry Reardon will play in the Bruins picture at the start of the season. They may start the season with Hershey and be available for call by the Bruins in case of injury. Both Reardon and Hamill have been awarded Bruins numbers—18 for Hamill and 19 for Reardon—in the official list sent to President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League.

The Bruins tonight play their second exhibition with the Hershey Bears. The Bruins Conacher-Cowley-Hill line will additionally play for the Hershey All-Stars in a game against the Bruins amateurs.

Eagles to Take No Chances With Hawks Saturday

Recalling that an underrated St. Anselm's team came down from the hills of New Hampshire to hold a favored Boston College squad to a scoreless tie only two years ago, Frank Leahy's Maroon and Gold gridmen were hard at work for the Saturday rendezvous with Cleo O'Donnell's Hawks.

The Eagles, currently the nation's highest scoring team with 160 points to their credit, worked just as hard as if they had yet to cross the last white line. Bob Jauron of Nashua, N. H.; Ted Williams of Gloucester, and Carl Lucas of Somerville operated at their new positions, fullback, left halfback, and right halfback respectively.

At yesterday's practice drill Coach Leahy used his first and second teams in dummy drills against the frosh. Passing and kicking occupied the major amount of time. Williams tried out his passing arm and showed fairly well in his new assignment.

Henry Woronicz of Brockton held the left end position on the first team while Al Morro was at right tackle. The rest of the team was about the same that has started all of the games this season. Meanwhile Rocco Canale, hard-working boy from Watertown, N. Y., has moved into contention for a second string job at left tackle. The big sophomore is one of the most improved players on the squad and he has looked well in the practice sessions this week.

Krumm Promoted

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 23 (AP)—Bob Krumm, sophomore end, was promoted to the Dartmouth first team yesterday as the varsity was put through a short scrimmage against Harvard plays, as executed by the freshmen.

Johnny Krol and Ray Wolfe, the sophomore backs, showed great improvement in their best performances thus far this season. Coach Earl Blaik drilled his team on several new plays which will be used against Harvard.

Return of Ken Skoropowski Good News to B. U. Coaches

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sky was a little bluer, the grass a little greener, and the prospects a little rosier out at Boston University's Nickerson Field yesterday. Ken Skoropowski was back.

"Yes, he's here," Head Coach Pat Hanley declared before he went out to watch a few varsity men work out in conjunction with the freshmen. "And I don't mind telling you that I am mighty glad to see him here, even though there is a possibility he may not be able to play for us against Western Reserve a week from Saturday. Just to see him around is enough."

The strapping 190-pound guard, who Hanley considers has no peer in New England, has been out of action with a back injury since the Upsala game of Oct. 5, and in fact had not even been near the clubhouse until yesterday. It will not be decided until later in the week whether or not he will be able to play, but Hanley and his assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal, all find comfort in having the big fellow within sight.

"That boy is one of the best guards I have ever coached," Hanley went on, "and both on the offense and on the defense he leaves nothing to be desired. When he is in there with Charlie Cremens at the other guard spot, they form the best pair of guards I've had since I have been at Boston University."

Could Have Won

There is no question in Hanley's mind that Skoropowski's presence would have made the difference between defeat and victory in the Manhattan game, even though the Terriers lost by a 20-6 margin. "Yes, if we had only had him on the field in New York, we could have won that game, and be undefeated right now. The boys really deserve to be undefeated."

Ken, himself, is eager to get back into harness. His enthusiasm was manifested in the way he tore around the clubhouse. He did not merely walk, he bounded from room to room, manifestly impatient for the word which will send him back into action.

Skoropowski was converted into a guard from end last year and is Line Coach Al Kawal's idea of a great guard. "He is big enough not to be moved easily, and he is fast enough to lead the interference," Al pointed out. "He is smart on the offense and a rock on defense. I wish I had a few more like him."

Credit to Cremens

Despite Skoropowski's absence, Cremens still plays his outstanding game. For two years now the 160-pound lad has been turning in nearly 60-minute performances in every game, and has proved one of the hardiest of all the Hanleymen. He capped an outstanding year last fall by intercepting a Western Maryland pass and running 55 yards for the touchdown which beat the southerners 6-0. This fall, his substitute continues to remain on the bench for the greater part of each game.

In fact, most of the Terrier gridmen are turning into iron men, as injuries have kept an appalling number on the sidelines. Last Saturday, for instance, when the B. U. team turned in its stunning upset of favored Cincinnati, seven players stayed on the field for nearly the whole game.

Heading the list was End George Murphy, who caught both touchdown passes. Then came Walter Williams, who threw them from his fullback position. Others included Ray Valas and George Radulski at tackle, Dave Gold at center, John "Bobo" Connearney at quarterback, and Cremens.

Regulars Back

Although Coach Hanley is not too optimistic regarding Western Reserve, a club which earned a 19-14 decision here last fall, he is pleased with the news that Sid Michaels will be back at center, and that Ralph Salvati will return to the backfield. Both were missing because of injuries. In addition it is possible that Gus Sullivan will be able to return to the backfield, although there is little expectation that Capt. Jim McDonald will be able to take his place at end.

The rest of the squad returned to practice today—they were given their layoff because of the open date Saturday. Hanley plans no contact work this week, with practice being suspended again Saturday, although some of the boys may find themselves due to run a couple of miles for conditioning work in the morning.

* * *

Coach Hanley was given an examination at the Navy Yard last night for his promotion to the rank of major in the Marine Corps Reserve. Pat now holds the rank of captain.

Navy Loss

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23 (AP)—Bill Busik, Navy's triple-threat back, may be unavailable for the Yale game Saturday because of a knee injury received in the Drake tilt last week.

Lane Earns Starting Post

Leslie Lane, big lineman, has earned a starting position with the Bears as a result of his fine play against the Buffalo Indians last Sunday at Fenway Park. Subbing for Luke Linden, the Kentucky mountaineer, Lane played well and will start against the Milwaukee Chiefs in Sunday's American Professional Football League game at Fenway Park.

All-America Rating

Lane played regular for three seasons at South Dakota University and rated "Little" All-America his senior year. Last season, Lane played with Andy Karpus in the American Association and both were selected for the "All-League" team.

Coach Casey said today that Joe Ratica, the Bears' regular center, will be ready to go Sunday against the Chiefs. Joe was injured in the game with the New York Yankees and played only a few minutes last Sunday. The return of Ratica to top form puts the Bears at full strength with the exception of Frank Patrick, the fullback.

Blocking Assignments

Although Coach Casey was pleased with the Bears passing attack which gained enough ground to give the Bears a 20-0 victory, he was not satisfied with the blocking and much of this week's practice will be on blocking assignments. The Millwaukee Chiefs' line is one of the most capable in the League and held the New York Yankees to 40 yards in 39 rushes last Sunday.

The Bears will practice at Fenway Park this week each day while the Milwaukee Chiefs, who arrived in Boston yesterdays, will work out every day at the Fens Stadium at 11 o'clock. This is the last home game for the Bears who play Milwaukee, Kenosha, Cincinnati, Columbus and New York away from home in the three weeks following Sunday.

The Bears Team "A" line-up: ends, Joel Mason and Keith Ranspot; tackles, Vic Obeck and Leslie Lane; guards, Vic Marino and Warren Negri; center, Joe Ratica; quarterback, Joe Yablonski; halfbacks, Jerry Donnell and Andy Karpus; fullback, Morrie Kohler.

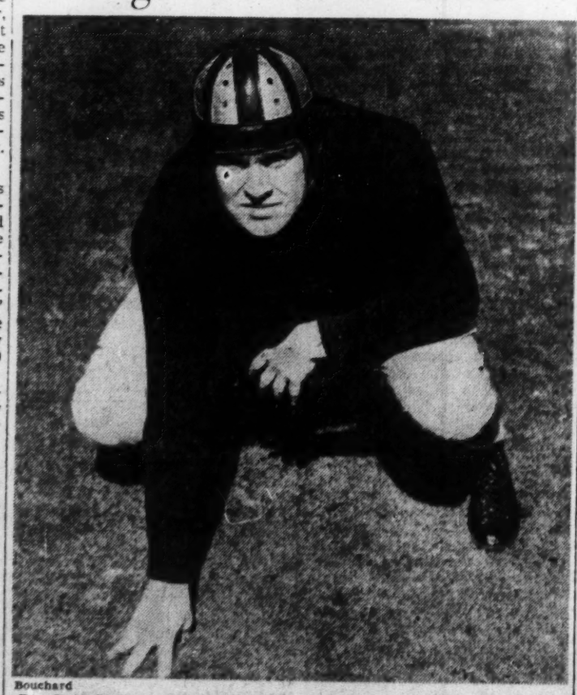
Yale Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—The Yale football team worked long and hard yesterday in preparation for the Navy clash, the varsity engaging in a supervised scrimmage against the third team until long after dark.

Al Bartholemy, pass snatching end, attended practice, but did not don a uniform because of an injury and Bob Brooks, tackle, and Hovey Seymour, halfback, were both absent because of illness.

Other New England sports news on Page 17

Big Dartmouth Tackle



Bouchard

Big Bob O'Brien, Dartmouth left tackle, weighs 215 pounds and is over six feet. He is the son of Dr. Eddie O'Brien, for years one of the leading football referees.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Oct. 24

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 24

1:30 p. m.—WORL Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News analysis in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Melodies. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—6:45 p. m.—Talk: "Scots Abroad." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Short Act of Worship. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Composers; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Miss Miho Nagato, vocalist. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Talk: "Within the Fortress." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 611meg., 49.1m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.66meg., 31m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 **Senator Charles L. McNary**	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Duffy, organist	Herb Lewis, songs
3:15	"Honeymoon Hill"; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 **Bainbridge Colby, talk**	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Boston Book Fair; speakers	"Stella Dallas"; serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Book Fair; news	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Consolaire"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"		"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 News Service	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Political talk
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"; comedy; drama	**"Cavalcade of America"; drama**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Religious program
7:45		"Curtain Calls"		Religious program
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	**"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization**	New England Town Meeting on the Air	"Famous Homes"
8:15	'Manhattan at Midnight'; dramatic sketch	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners	New England Town Meeting on the Air	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 **Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio**; News				Sports program
8:45				Alpineers
9:00 **Robert H. Jackson**	"Tropical Moods"	**Robert H. Jackson**	**Rep Joseph Martin**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **President Roosevelt**	"Symphony of Melody"	**President Roosevelt**	**Rep. Joseph Martin**	
9:30 **President Roosevelt**	News; "Aloha Land"	**President Roosevelt**	Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **President Roosevelt**	transcriptions	**President Roosevelt**	Network program	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Franco-American Democratic Clubs of Mass.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	**Alfred E. Smith**	News Service
10:15 **Mayor La Guardia**	Music; **Wendell Willkie**	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	**Alfred E. Smith**	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:30 **Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	News Service		The Rhythm Five
10:45 **Wendell L. Willkie**		Political talk		Studio program
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News; Swing Club	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	'Adventures in Rhythm'	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 "Swing Club"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra	'Adventures in Rhythm'	'Day's End'
11:45 "Swing Club"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra	Frank Gagen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Ton o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Edzar A Guest	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	Government reports	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of the Air; speakers	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bachelor's Children	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Herb Jeffries, songs
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Rendezvous"	"The Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell," sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Magic Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Speakers	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Dramatic sketch	"George and Dixie"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills; household talk	Ohio School of the Air	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather		"Thursday Serenade"	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Forum; Dorothy Thompson; Angus MacDonald;	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Music From Many Lands
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Richard Casey; other	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	John Kiley, organist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	speakers	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Request music
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Organ recital	Novachord solos
3:15 Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Song Treasury"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Boston Book Fair; speakers	"Stella Dallas"	Serenade"; recording	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"		"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bennie Kreuger's Orch.	Marion Jenkins, songs
4:45 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	"Young Widder Brown"	"Cafe Continental"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 **President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 Book Fair talk	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; talk	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Organ recital	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Lamplighting Time"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Political talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Soprano; violin; organ;	"Concert Miniatures"	Army recruiting program
7:45	Bonnie King; quartet	"Confidentially Yours"	John Kirbys Orchestra	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Dick Powell; Mary Martin; music	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family,"	"Moonlight Sonata"	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It	"Fame and Fortune";	starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight"	Sports Program
8:45 Seems"; news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**Democratic Committee; Paul V. McNutt**	**Music Hall; Bob Burns; Jackie Cooper; Benita Granville; Walter Brennan; music**	Gabriel Heatter Comment; music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	News; Political talk		Republican talks	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Herbert Hoover		Ed Mayehoff; music	
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Herbert Hoover	Rudy Vallee Show; Shirley Ross; music	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 **Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, N. Y.**	Herbert Hoover		Film commenttaors	Dance Parade
10:30	Independent Voters	"Musical Americana";	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 Public Affairs	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Raymond Paige's Orch.	Chicago Symphony Or-	"Sophisticates"; orch.
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	chestra concert	Sports Program
11:15 "Master Works of	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	"The Islanders"
11:30 Music"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	'Day's End'
11:45 **"Swing Club"**	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

Tennessee Fans Confident Coach Bob Neyland's Vols Will Get Another Bowl Bid

Grid Team Looked Good In Defeating Duke and 'Bama

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Everyone in Tennessee who knows anything at all about football is confident the University of Tennessee will get a bid to a bowl game next Jan. 1, and there aren't a dozen football fans in these parts who would be satisfied with anything less than another trip to Pasadena for Coach Bob Neyland's Vols.

The talk at the dinner tables, along fraternity row and in drug stores and other hangouts of Tennessee gridiron followers was that the 1940 edition of the Vols is the best team in a long string of mighty gridiron machines produced at the university.

An out-of-state football observer could not offer much argument against the contention. Tennessee has plenty of proof to show for its greatness in this year's team. Neyland's boys looked great in beating Duke University, champions of the Southern Conference, three weeks ago, 13 to 0. They looked especially good in last week's 27-12 victory over Alabama.

Johnny Butler, Tennessee's substitute tailback, should get a large share of the praise for the victory over Alabama. For the second straight year he stepped into the game at a crucial moment and spurred Tennessee to turn back a fast-rolling Crimson Tide. Butler and Buist Warren proved the Tennessee offense still can click with its star back out with an injury. Bob Foxx was on the bench for the last three periods of the game.

Tennessee believes the team that crushed Duke and Alabama is the team with the power to avenge the defeat the Vols met with in the Rose Bowl last New Year's Day. The State's football fans are going to be disappointed if Tennesee doesn't have another crack at the classic.

There is little possibility that any of Tennessee's remaining foes can upset the Vols. The team plays Florida this Saturday, and then L. S. U., Southwestern, Virginia, Kentucky, and Vanderbilt, in that order.

* * *

Rollins College jumped into the thick of the fight for the Florida college football championship last week end.

Rollins' 39-to-0 victory over Tampa U. topped the performances of Miami and Florida against the same team. The Tars have a good chance to win the State title.

Rollins and Miami each have whipped two State opponents while Florida has disposed of one. The standing will remain unchanged until Nov. 8, when Rollins plays Miami. If the Hurricanes win, the State title will be decided the following week when Florida visits Miami.

Florida's 19-to-0 decision over Maryland put Coach Tom Leib's boys in a better frame of mind for the stand against mighty Tennessee this Saturday.

Catholic University topped Miami 20 to 18 in a real game, but the Hurricanes looked like a ball club that will be able to take care of itself from now on out.

* * *

Both Duke and Clemson, Southern Conference football co-champions last year, will place their 1940 title hopes on the line against neighboring family foes this week.

Clemson's powerful squad, undefeated in the conference in four seasons, will engage South Carolina at Columbia and Duke's Blue Devils will play at Wake Forest on this Saturday.

Clemson whipped Carolina 27 to 0 last year and will be heavy favorites again. The Tigers have already annexed two conference scalps, defeating N. C. State 26-0, and Wake Forest 39-0, and if they hurdle the Gamecocks only Furman will bar the way to a perfect loop record and at least a share in the championship.

Duke opened with a circuit decision over V. M. I., then lost to Tennessee. Last Saturday they downed Colgate 13 to 0. Duke eked out a 6-to-0 victory over Wake Forest last year.

Duke will have to beat three strong foes before sharing honors with Clemson. They are Wake Forest, N. C. State, and North Carolina, which will be hard tests for the Blue Devils.

Keen Competition Among Linemen for All-America

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The crowd will be watching Tom Harmon and Frank Reagan when the unbeaten football machines of Michigan and Penn collide Saturday, but the outcome probably will hinge upon what occurs up front where the going is toughest.

Both Penn and Michigan boast outstanding candidates for All-America line positions on the basis of play thus far. Outstanding in the Wolverine forward wall are Ralph Fritz, a guard whose fine blocking helps make the Michigan offense function, and Al Wistert, sophomore tackle, who is equally handy on offense or defense.

Penn's leading candidates are Capt. Ray Frick, 6-foot 3-inch center, and Irving Mendelson, rugged guard. Frick, a great leader, broke through to wreck Princeton's running game last week and opened great holes on offense to make the Quakers' spinners go. Mendelson, one of the best linemen Penn has had in years, acts strictly on his own when he gets on the field. He is given no specific instructions by Penn's coaches.

Rugged Road

The All-America road for Fritz and Mendelson, however, is rugged and tough. Blocking the way are such other candidates as Tennessee's pair, Bob Suffridge and Ed Molinski, whose play sparkled against Alabama; Marshall Robnett, rough and tough member of the Texas Aggies' ensemble; Warren Alfson of Nebraska, who yielded not an inch of ground to Kansas last week; Ray Frankowski of Washington, who was all over the field against Oregon State; and many others.

Frick will have to battle it out with Robert Nelson of Baylor, whose defensive work against Villanova was of high order; Rudy Mucha, who played 57 minutes of brilliant defensive football for Washington last Saturday; Lou de Fillipo, Fordham's consistent captain; and Frank Finneran, Cornell senior, whose steady play and brilliant defensive qualifications go generally unrecognized.

Attracting attention among the tackles last week, along with Wistert, were Fred Davis of Alabama and Abe Shires of Tennessee, who performed on the same field with honors about even; Mike Enich, a standout for Iowa in the losing game with Indiana; Jim Stuart of Oregon, whose fiery defensive work helped hold Southern California's running attack in check; Nick Drahos, Cornell's 1939 All-America; Bob Reinhard of California, the team's best punter, who put on a phenomenal display of all-around class; and Bernie Wiener of Kansas State, a 60-minute performer against Oklahoma.

Cornell's Ends

Jim Schmuck and Alvah Kelley, Cornell's ends, put on a smashing show against Syracuse, but fine end play was seen in every section last week. Columbia's wingmen, Hugh Barber and Joe Siegal, each played 60 minutes against Georgia; Al Krueger of Southern California was a tower of strength on defense and made a spectacular catch of a touchdown pass against Oregon; Holt Rast of Alabama was a standout against Tennessee, and so was Bob Ison of Georgia Tech against Vanderbilt.

Among other linemen who caught the eye last week were:

Ends—MacDowell and Marx, Washington; Engle, Illinois; Jennings, Oklahoma; Steuber, Missouri; O'Brien, Notre Dame; Frutig, Michigan; Roach, Texas Christian; Warner, Penn; Jett, Wake Forest; Severin, North Carolina; MacKinney, Harvard; Ford, Temple; Bartholemy, Yale; Elrod, Mississippi State.

Tackles—Garvey, Colgate; Sears, Oregon State; Gallagher, Notre Dame; Bauman, Northwestern; Muerth, Georgia Tech; Pannell, Texas A. and M.; Blandin and Dufour, Tulane; Preston, Wake Forest; Kuzman, Fordham; Flathmann, Navy; Drulis, Temple; Brooks, Yale; Odson, Minnesota.

Guards—Embick, Wisconsin; Lokanc, Northwestern; Scheffel, Denver; Walker, Virginia Military; Goree, Louisiana State; Nowell, North Carolina; Burt, North Carolina State; Young, Dartmouth; Pierce, Fordham; Cherico, New York University; Fife, Pitt; Dern, Yale.

Centers—Barnett, Duke; Buck, Colgate; Gude, Vanderbilt; Feibish, New York University; Sinco, Pitt.

Archie Named Most Valuable

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23 (AP)—George Archie, first-baseman drafted by the Washington Senators from Seattle, yesterday was named the most valuable player of 1940 in the Pacific Coast League.

He was selected for the Sporting News award by a committee of Coast League baseball writers over Lou Novikoff, slugging Los Angeles outfielder, who is to be given a trial by the Chicago Cubs in the spring.

Archie was sent to Seattle in 1939 by the Detroit Tigers as part payment for pitcher Freddie Hutchinson.

Invited to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Doug Mills, University of Illinois basketball coach, has received an invitation to bring his team to Mexico City for a three-game series with the University of Mexico next March.

The invitation, extended by H. Gardenas Barrios, coach of the Mexican team, cannot be considered because the Illinois schedule is completed.

However, the Mexican university five is scheduled to play on the Illinois floor Jan. 29 in the first international basketball game in Illinois history.

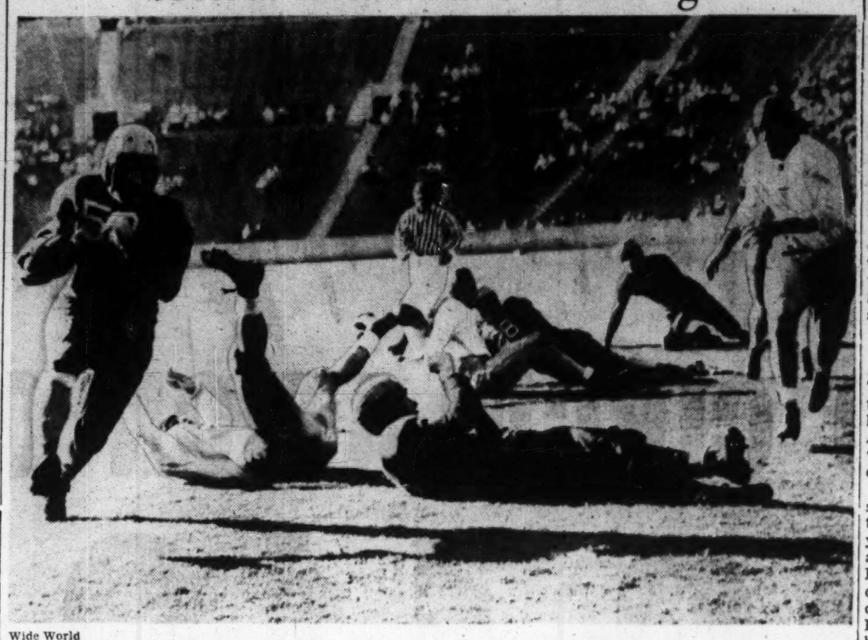
A. A. U. Convention In Denver Dec. 6-8

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Bids for 16 national title events will be considered at the Amateur Athletic Union's 52nd convention in Denver, Dec. 6-8.

In issuing a formal call for the convention yesterday, Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris said bids would be considered for competition in track, swimming, boxing, wrestling, basketball, bobsledding, codeball, cycling, field ball, gymnastics, handball, horseshoe pitching, ice hockey, tug-of-war, volley ball and weight-lifting.

The schedule calls for committee meetings on the opening day with the convention proper opening, Dec. 7.

Several Down But Not Enough



Wide World

LOS ANGELES—Here is Stuart Nelson, University of Oregon fullback, sailing clear with the interference mostly flat on the ground in the second quarter of the game with U. S. C. here Oct. 19, when the temperature was 99 degrees. Southern Cal won 13 to 0. Nelson made a first down before he was brought down by Robert Beesom (extreme right).

Michigan-Penn Contest Rated Best for Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Two of the highest scoring football machines the nation's 1940 football season has produced, Pennsylvania and Michigan, both of which are undefeated, will collide here Saturday in what is unquestionably the "big game" of the day. Overshadowing the Ohio State-Cornell conflict at Ithaca if for no other reason than the fact that the Buckeyes have already been beaten twice this season, the battle between the Quakers and Wolverines will bring together two of the country's greatest backs, Tom Harmon and Frank Reagan.

The fact that both the National Broadcasting Company, with Bill Stern at the microphone, and the Columbia Broadcasting System, with Ted Husing describing the game, will air the game from coast to coast is sufficient evidence of the great interest there is in this game. Stations carrying the game individually will be WWJ and WJR, of Detroit, and WCAU, of Philadelphia.

In three games to date the Quakers have scored 147 points, defeating Maryland, 51-0; Yale by a score of 50-7, and Princeton 46-28. Michigan has piled up 116 points in four games, trampling California 41-0; beating Michigan State 21-14, crushing Harvard 26-0 and most recently flailing Illinois 28-0.

The prospect of seeing one of the nation's ranking undefeated elevens toppled by another club seeking to keep its record unmarred, coupled with the added attraction of a stellar ground gaining and scoring duel between Harmon and Reagan, may bring one of the season's greatest crowds to Ann Arbor Saturday.

Colleges Are Matching Pros In High-Scoring Grid Games

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—So the collegians should take a few lessons from the pro footballers, huh? They should learn to spice up their games with colorful offenses, open up a little, take chances, score some points.

Score some points! My long-suffering friends, some of the results we have been reading lately look like market quotations, and you have to look twice to be sure A. T. & T. isn't playing Bethlehem Steel.

Penn 46, Princeton 28, and they say score some points! Marquette 27, Creighton 27, and the college games can't match the pro contests for thrills!

Steal Play Away

When the pro game first developed there was much comment to the effect that the boys who openly swapped body-checks for pay-checks were going to steal the play away from the collegians. The pros' dipsie-doodle style, with its trick passing, running punts, lace-work defenses and try-anything-anywhere offenses was what the fans wanted, yes sir.

Maybe a little of the criticism of the college game was warranted. At any rate, the pros were getting bigger scores and bigger crowds.

Abruptly, and with no reason you can put your finger on, the situation has changed and the college games have developed into scorekeepers' problems. The fans aren't particularly interested in the cause any more than they are interested in the machines that make hot dogs. All they're interested in is the result, and do they love it!

One-Sided Scores

There have always been big scores in college football, but they usually were one-sided scores, the result of unevenly matched teams.

But this year, more than ever before, the scoring, while high, isn't all done on a one-way street. Both teams seem to be taking the attitude of: "Never mind the defense; let's get some points," and the result is a rising generation of fans who leap screaming to their feet a dozen times a game as some free-wheeling pass grabber or supercharged fullback ambles over the goal.

One possible reason for the abundance of mutual scoring this year might be the unusual crop of custom-built backs, lads like Harmon and Kimbrough and Allerdice and Reagan and McCullough, just to dip into the cream.

You can't hold fellows like that down, and when a pair of them go into action on opposing teams something is going to give, and it's usually the respective defenses.

Off and on in recent years, during epidemics of scoreless ties or low-scoring games, there was complaint that the defense was getting ahead of the offense, and, unlike the baseball complaint that the offense was getting ahead of the defense, they couldn't blame it on the ball.

Now, for some inexplicable reason, the offense seems to be getting ahead of the defense, but you don't hear any kick from the customers.

The Southwest long ago realized that the more wide-open the game and the more scoring, the more the fans liked it. The object of the game was to score touchdowns, and that's what the Southwest boys intended to do, even if they had to take chances that would turn a conservative coach into an uproar.

Maybe the rest of the country is just catching up with the Southwest.

Cornell Lacks High Scorer

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP) — The college football team the nation's experts consider "tops" is without a single high scoring back.

Teamwork rather than individual scoring such as that of Michigan's Tom Harmon and Penn's Frank Reagan is keeping Cornell at the top of the 1940 gridiron standings.

Coach Carl Snavely presents a well-balanced offensive. Almost any player on the team sports editors and Associated Press papers consider the current "best" is a likely touchdown threat.

Jim Schmuck, an end, is the Big Red's high scorer to date with 19 of 112 points amassed in victories over Colgate (34-0); Army (45-0), and Syracuse (33-6).

One-Point Edge

Schmuck, whose three touchdowns have come on the receiving end of passes, kicked one point after touchdown to give him a one-point edge over Mort Landsberg, 170-pound fullback, and Lou Bufalino, a substitute halfback.

Other point scoreres have been Walt Scholl, substitute halfback, 12; Bill Murphy, back, 12; Kasimer Hipolit, end, 6; Pete Wolff, guard, 6; Nick Drahos, tackle, 9; Mike Ruddy, back, 6, and Alva Kelley, end, 6. That gives the linesmen a total of 46 of the team's 112 points to date.

Thus far, Cornell has scored mostly through forward passes. Against Colgate, the Big Red completed 12 of 17 passes for 239 yards and four touchdowns; against Army 13 of 19 for 201 yards and three touchdowns and against Syracuse last Saturday 15 of 24 for 310 yards and four touchdowns. That makes a total of 40 of 60 passes completed in three games for 750 yards, or one of the best averages ever recorded.

Linemen Leading

Exceptional, too, is the fact the leading candidates of the nation's No. 1 team for possible All-America honors are linemen—and a back who hasn't scored and whose name has yet to make the headlines. They are Nick Drahos, an All-America tackle last year; Howie Dungar, a guard; Schmuck, and Walt Matuszczak, the quarterback.

Matuszczak is one of the best of the nation's signal callers and one of its best blocking backs. Without him to clear the way for the ball carriers and to name the play, the Big Red might be just another ball team. It was his timely spotting of a flaw in the Ohio State defense last year that gave Cornell its 23-to-14 victory, and an unbeaten season.

Whizzer White Tops the Field

NEW YORK (AP)—Byron "Whizzer" White, Detroit Lions quarterback, once again is showing the form that earned him All-America honors in 1937 while playing for the University of Colorado.

White, who was the National Pro League's champion ball carrier as a freshman with Pittsburgh in 1938, took over first place as the circuit's leading ground-gainer, according to the weekly statistics released here. He has picked up 247 yards in 83 attempts, dropping Brooklyn's rookie, Banks McFadden, to second. McFadden has gained 240 yards in 53 attempts for an advantage of one yard over Tuffy Leemans, New York Giants veteran.

Slingin' Sammy Baugh of Washington continued to improve his forward passing efficiency average. He now has completed 58 out of 81 tosses for 814 yards and an efficiency mark of 71.6 per cent. He also leads the league with eight touchdown passes and tops Davey O'Brien of Philadelphia in yards gained on passes by 81 yards.

There is a four-way tie for scoring honors involving Ward Cuff of New York, Dick Todd of Washington, Don Looney of Philadelphia and Carl Mullenaux of Green Bay. Each has 30 points. Cuff has scored two touchdowns, four field goals and six conversions and the others five touchdowns each.

Cuff also is in a three-way tie for field goals with Clarke Hinkle of Green Bay and Armand Niccolai of Pittsburgh.

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Oct. 22

At Regina, Sask: New York Americans 8, New York Rangers 2.

Aerial Defense Is Stressed By Wildcat Mentor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 23—Coach George Sauer is aiming his practice sessions at pass defense at the University of New Hampshire this week as the Wildcats prepare for Vermont.

The New Hampshire coach is deeply concerned about the hurling of Frank Taylor, who last week against Union passed two scoring aerials to his running mate, Johnny Spasyk. Warning of Taylor's accuracy came as long ago as Oct. 28, 1939, when the half-back completed a half-dozen for 70 yards against New Hampshire.

Sauer may throw passes right back at Vermont on Saturday. This decision was made when it was learned that Win MacDonald will be able to play. It was thought earlier in the week that the former Waltham, Mass., High player would not be in the game due to an injury received in the Springfield game.

Until his injury, MacDonald was ranked the 11th best passer in the nation, headed only by such players as Paul Christman and Tommy Harmon. The New Hampshire back in three games, completed 14 aerials in 24 tries for an average of 8.08 yards per attempt. MacDonald was also the 16th ranking player in total offense—passing and rushing. In 65 plays he netted 302 yards.

Springfield Signs

OTTAWA (AP)—Lloyd Finkbeiner, flashy leftwinger with the Geulph Biltmores of the Junior "A" Ontario Hockey Association last year, has signed a professional contract with the Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League, Playing Manager Eddie Shore said here.

The Indians, in training here, have also signed Fred Hunt of Brantford, Ont., and Augie Herchenratter of Kitchener, Ont., both of whom played in the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League last season. Hunt played with Baltimore and Herchenratter spent part of last season with River Vale.

Rangers Ice Hockey Team To Win Again

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23 (AP)—The New York Rangers are hockey champions of the world; they're intact from last season; they're young, and they're full of confidence.

So Manager Lester Patrick can't see any good reasons why they shouldn't defend successfully the National League title and the Stanley Cup during the coming season.

Should Repeat

"We see no reason why we should be displaced," said the "Silver Fox" when he closed his training camp and started an exhibition tour with the New York Americans. "We're intact, and we're the champions. Let the other fellow do the worrying."

The biggest difference this season is that Frank Boucher, one of the game's greatest centers for 12 years with the Rangers, has been advanced from the position as Patrick's assistant to fulltime coach. Patrick, busy with office duties entailed in operating the Rangers, the Philadelphia Ramblers and the New York Rovers, will act only in an advisory capacity.

No First String

Patrick says he has no "first string" forward line, that his attacking combinations are equally effective. Neil Colville pivots one line, with brother Mac on right wing and Shibicky on left. Phil Watson is flanked by Bryan Hextall and Hiller. The third line has Macdonald and Pike, the club's only rookies last year, alternating on right wing. Clint Smith plays center, and on left wing is Lynn Patrick, Lester's eldest son.

Kerr, who won the Georges Vezina trophy last season as the goalie with the lowest number of goals scored against him, will guard the nets. Capt. Art Coulter and Murray Patrick form one defense pair and Ott Heller and Babe Pratt, the other.

That, as Lester said, is "considerable hockey team." Coulter is the oldest player at 31; Kerr and Heller are 30, and the others are in the 20's.

Olympic Coach Praises Squad After Workout

"That," commented Hago Harrington at the Boston Arena last night, "is the best looking Boston Olympic Hockey squad I've looked at since I took over the coaching duties. If they come along as I think they're going to, the Eastern League will experience interesting competition when the 'Pics come to town!"

Harrington had just watched some 30-odd hopefuls working out at the St. Botolph Street rink, and declared that although the squad is not as large as in other years, the collective talent is of a much higher quality. Ray Fortin and Danny Sullivan performing on the wings have displayed unusual ability, and both appear certain of earning places for themselves on the team. Neither youth needs any introduction to Boston fans. Dan led the Big Green ice forces last winter, and crowned three years of varsity play by capturing the eastern intercollegiate scoring title. Fortin, a Waterville, Maine, lad, has been almost a 60-minute man at Colby College for two years.

In the first scrimmage of the year, Fortin handled the left wing berth on the first line, and was teamed with Buddy Foster and large Junie Stubbs. Stubbs has been converted into a wing this year, where his booming shot is expected to pay dividends. Junie was a wing before he became a defense man, and he knows his way along the side boards.

Another move destined to strengthen the Boston Club is the appearance of Cliff Thompson at defense. Cliff has added weight and now goes about 185 pounds. It would be no surpise to see him teaming with Ty Anderson when the 'Pics take the ice at Baltimore for their first game on Nov 13.

Panthers Prepare For State Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 23—The Middlebury College football squad began preparations for the first game of the State championship series with Norwich next Saturday afternoon by working out here yesterday in a scrimmage at Porter Field against an undefeated freshman team that used Cadet plays.

Coach Ben Beck has yet to solve the problem of his great lack of reserves which has led to four consecutive defeats for the Panthers in the closing periods of the games they have played so far this season. Middlebury has played all of its opponents on equal grounds through the first three periods, but has fallen completely apart in the last period when the Panther players were too tired to stop the attacks of the fresh players of opposing elevens.

Cain Signed by Eagles

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven Eagles of the American Hockey League announced that Jack Cain, young defense man, whose home is in Montreal, had signed a contract. This will be his first season in pro hockey.

Close Races for Honors Seen in Big Ten Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The first complete round of play in 1940 Western Conference football indicates hot races for honors in every department of individual play.

Bill Green of Iowa held his scoring lead of 18 points without adding to it last week while four others, including teammate Burdell Gilleard, Bill deCorrevont and Floyd "Tuffy" Chambers of Northwestern, and Bruce Smith of Minnesota stepped into the picture with two touchdowns. Tom Harmon of Michigan, the 1939 leader, scored a touchdown, a conversion and a field goal for a 10-point total in his first game.

Seven Conference backs have gained more than 100 yards in their opening games, led by deCorrevont and Bob Westfall of Michigan, each with 152 yards. Minnesota's Smith, against Ohio State, put up the best average of 9.3 yards a try for a total of 138 yards. Others who have hit over 100 yards include Jimmy Langhurst of Ohio State with an average per try of over seven yards, Dick Fisher of Ohio State, George Paskvan of Wisconsin and George Benson of Northwestern. Little Harold "Red" Zimmer of Indiana cracked off 60 yards in two tries against Iowa.

Two 1939 standouts, Don Scott of Ohio State and Harold Hursh of Indiana, lead Conference passers. Scott has earned 265 yards in three games with 17 completions in 35 attempts. Hursh, in one game, gained 97 yards with six of eleven passes completed. Their favorite targets, Charlie Anderson for Scott and Archie Harris for Hursh, lead the pass receivers. Anderson has taken ten passes for 162 yards while Harris last week took three for a gain of 64 yards.

Scott leads Conference punters with a three-game average of 39.8 yards. Harmon of Michigan averaged 39.4 yards in five kicks against Illinois while Ralph Ehni of Illinois averaged 38.3 yards.

Big Ten Conference Standing

	W	L	Pct.	Pts.	Opp.
Northwestern	2	0	1.000	33	10
Minnesota	1	0	1.000	13	7
Michigan	1	0	1.000	28	0
Indiana	1	0	1.000	10	6
Iowa	1	1	.500	36	22
Ohio State	1	2	.333	27	13
Illinois	0	1	.000	0	28
Purdue	0	1	.000	14	17
Wisconsin	0	2	.000	19	57

Games Saturday

	1939 Score
Indiana at Northwestern	
Iowa at Minnesota	13- 9
Wisconsin at Purdue	7- 7
Pennsylvania at Michigan	17-19
Ohio State at Cornell	14-23
Notre Dame at Illinois	

Results Last Week

Minnesota 13, Ohio State 7.
Northwestern 27, Wisconsin 7.
Indiana 10, Iowa 6.
Michigan 28, Illinois 0.

Leading Scorers

	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Green, Iowa	2	3	0	0	18
B. Smith, Minn	1	2	0	0	12
DeCorrevont N U	2	2	0	0	12
Chambers, N. U.	2	2	0	0	12
Gilleard, Iowa	2	2	0	0	12
Harmon Mich.	1	1	1	1	10
Benson, N. U.	2	1	2	0	8

Summary—Team Statistics

	N.U.	Minn.	Mich.	Ind.	Iowa	O S U.	Ill.	Pur.	Wisc.
Games	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Points	33	13	28	10	36	27	0	14	19
Opponents points	10	7	0	6	22	33	28	17	57
Total net yards	276	231	289	249	248	729	72	212	174
Rushing	242	231	240	152	175	448	24	92	252
Passing	34	0	49	97	73	281	48	120	122
Opponents net yards	321	349	72	162	425	641	289	257	263
Rushing	193	248	24	162	217	521	240	194	257
Passing	128	101	48	0	208	120	49	63	106
First downs	19	10	17	12	14	39	5	11	16
Opponents first downs	17	16	5	7	18	32	17	16	15
Forwards attempted	7	0	5	12	17	48	16	12	39
Forwards completed	2	0	2	6	3	20	4	7	9
Opponents forwards completed	8	11	4	0	12	7	2	4	5
Punts, number	21	8	7	10	22	19	6	6	18
Punts average	31.2	35.5	41	33.5	37.8	38.7	38	34	30.9
Kick returns, average	12.5	29	8	9	10.6	12	7.5	21	12.5
Opponents kick returns average	14	10.5	7.5	12	12.5	21	8	13	11.5
Ball lost, fumbles	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	6
Yards penalized	90	49	42	22	104	68	20	29	95

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEWTON, Mass.—It seems those Idaho boys didn't realize how fortunate they were when Boston College only beat them 60-0. Charlie O'Rourke, known as "Chuckin' Charlie," didn't try a pass against the Vandals. Neither did he do any kicking.

* * *

AUSTIN, Texas—Canny Dana X. Bible, the Texas coach, doesn't overlook many prospects, but he was cold on (not as) Ice. Two years ago, one of Bible's Kansas City friends sent his son, Harry Ice, here. Ice was little and, in plain words, not so hot. Bible gave him a little fatherly advice about the advantages of schooling in one's home state, and Harry packed off to Missouri U. It was this same Harry Ice who started in Paul Christman's place last Saturday and reeled off three touchdowns against Iowa State.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the spectators at the Brown-Holy Cross game Saturday will be Walter J. Mullen of Springfield, Mass., the only man ever elected captain of both the Boston College and Holy Cross elevens. He played quarterback for B. C. in 1911, his freshman year, and was elected captain at the end of the season. That fall, however, he transferred to Holy Cross, played there three seasons and captained the 1914 team. He planned to watch his son, Walter, Jr., operate for Brown against Holy Cross, but due to an injury the younger Mullen also will be in the stands.

* * *

FORT COLLINS, Colo.—It's hard for old-time football fans in the Rockies to remember when they've seen a more aptly named fullback than Colorado State's sophomore, Lewis (Dude) Dent. He's been denting every line he has faced. Utah also has a back who lives up to his name—Max Speedie. He's so fast he set a Big Sexen Conference record for the low hurdles last spring.

Milne to Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Minneapolis hockey team has announced the acquisition of Sandy Milne, defense man from the Cleveland Barons of the American Hockey League.

WHERE TO DINE

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ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
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7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Street

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RECORD CIRCULATION OF 312,112 FOR THE NEW YORK SUN!

GAIN OF 16,305

The average daily net paid circulation reported to the Audit Bureau of Circulations for the 6 months ended September 30, 1940, is the highest of any corresponding period in The New York Sun's history.

This is the third consecutive 6 months' period in which the circulation of The New York Sun showed an increase over the corresponding 6 months of the previous year.

The Sun

NEW YORK

The Sun is New York's family newspaper and goes into the home.
Census figures show the average New York family contains 4 members.

Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 535,730
1940 volume to date 162,954,185
1939 volume to date 216,325,688

Steel Shares Lead Active Market Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Stock market leaders, headed by steels, ran up gains of as much as two points today, opening the way for advances by bonds and commodities.

Trading, running at the rate of about 800,000 shares for a full session, increased on the upturn.

On the rising side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Wheeling Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Caterpillar, Boeing, Douglas, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Phelps Dodge, American Can, Eastman and Santa Fe.

Among the improved commodities were rubber, hides, cotton and sugar, all allied to defense supplies. The London market recovered at its close from earlier weakness, turning firm.

Analysts describe the general lift as a partly technical continuation of yesterday's late upturn, ending the decline which began last Saturday.

Gains of a point or more were registered in the curb by such leaders as Sherwin Williams, Singer Manufacturing, Aluminum of America, Insurance Co. of North America and Jones & Laughlin Steel.

Bonds in Quiet Rise

The bond market moved into a quiet advance today as stocks took a turn for the better.

A few normal inactive issues, especially in the industrial and rail divisions showed wide swing upward but most improvement was fractional.

Up 1 to 7 or so were such issues as American Typefounders convertibles, Canadian Pacific 4½s, Illinois Central-Western Lines 4s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Third Avenue 4s and Walworth 6s.

Mildly improved were International Telephone 5s, American Telephone 3¼s Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Loews 3½s, and St. Paul 5s.

Japanese and German loans made a little progress in the foreign section. Silesian American 7s gained more than 2 points.

U. S. Governments moved too slowly to establish a definite trend.

Wheat Prices Show Further Advance

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Continuing the rise which has carried wheat values upward 15 to almost 20 cents since mid-August, Chicago futures quotations today advanced another cent, carrying December delivery contracts to just under 88 cents, highest since the market's collapse last May.

No. 1 hard wheat sold as high as 89 cents, while red wheat was quoted over 90 cents in the spot market. Corn and oats futures also reached new highs since May, corn gaining more than a cent. No. 1 yellow corn was priced at almost 70 cents in the spot market.

Buying in all pits came from processing interests and professional dealers attracted by the tightening commercial supply due to the farm holding policy. Firmness of securities, Russian inquiry for Pacific Coast wheat and Canadian sales to Great Britain and negotiations with Ireland and Portugal attracted attention.

Stocks in London Generally Higher

LONDON, Oct. 23 (AP)—The securities market overcame early irregularity today and at the close most groups pointed upward.

Domestic rails rose briskly as rail rates were increased. The Minister of Transport also spoke of new plans to compensate the rails for air raid damage.

Demand for oils centered on Trinidad issues, which advanced slightly.

Interest in coppers and rubbers revived with minor gains.

British Government bonds at the close appeared headed downward.

George B. Cortelyou

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Oct. 23 (AP)—George Bruce Cortelyou, Sr., who passed on today, was confidante of three Presidents, holder of three Cabinet posts, and one of the nation's outstanding financiers.

The former president of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, which became one of the largest and most important utilities of the country during his administration, Mr. Cortelyou had been retired for the last five years.

He began his governmental career in 1891 as a private secretary to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Later, he was stenographer, executive clerk, confidential clerk and secretary to three Presidents—Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt—and under Mr. Roosevelt held the Cabinet posts of Secretary of Labor and Commerce, Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury.

Butler Bros. Net Lower

CHICAGO (AP)—Butler Brothers, wholesale jobbers, reported net profit for nine months of 1940 at $204,528, compared with $270,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. The board of directors voted the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 37½ cents a share and a dividend of 15 cents a share on the common stock, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 6.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56⅛	56	56	— ⅛
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	Oct 21
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	34	42⅝	41⅛	42	+1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	+⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	25	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	170½	169	170½	+ ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.20)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
16⅜	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	14	7⅜	7½	7½	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70	69½	70	+ ½
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	23	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	16	16½	15⅞	16½	+1⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 22
18	9⅛	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+1
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42⅜	42	42⅜	— ⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 17
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	5	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	Oct 22
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	1	36¾	36½	36¾	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¾
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+1¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	+ ½
60½	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	14	62	60⅞	61½	+1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	127	127	127	Oct 22
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 18
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
15¼	8	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 21
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	2	13	13	13	+1⅛
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	2	15	15	15	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	25	37⅜	36¾	37	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅜
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	6	56½	56¼	56½	+ ½
37⅛	18⅜	Am Ice	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	22	21½	22	+1
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
222¼	10	Am Locomotive	14	16½	15½	16⅛	+ ½
16	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	8	75½	74	75¼	+3¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 22
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	9	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	14	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	
63¼	34⅜	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	55	55	55	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	5	48½	47¾	47¾	— ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	46	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	96	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
11¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅜	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	26	42⅞	41¾	42¾	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	3	142½	141¼	141¼	Oct 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	55½	55	55	— 1⅛
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	13	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	15	163	162¼	163⅞	— ⅛
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	5	71⅞	71½	71⅞	— ⅜
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	73¾	73¼	73¾	— ⅛
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	— ½
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	—1⅜
12	6	Am Woolen	19	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	6	51¾	51⅛	51½	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	34	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
46	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	149	24¼	23¼	24	+ ⅞
41¾	20	Anacon WC(¾e)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	— ¾
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	11½	11	11½	+ ½
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.65e)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ½
110½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Oct 22
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	16	49¾	48½	49¾	+1¾
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr'40
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	81	81	81	Oct 21
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 21
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	18	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	8	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12⅛	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	16	16	16	+1
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	Oct 21
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	42	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	35	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9¼	9½	Oct 21
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 22
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.45e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
36²	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	4	23¼	23	23	
112½	100	Beat pf xw (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	26	31⅜	31	31½	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	Oct 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	78	83⅝	82½	83	+1
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	124	124	124	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	Oct 22
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19½	19	19½	— ½
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	21	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	10	28⅜	27½	28⅝	+1⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Oct 22
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	43	19¾	19	19½	+ ½
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37¼	26	Bowel Roll B(3)	4	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 22
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	10	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	25	22½	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	28	16¼	16¼	16¼	
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	19	25	24⅜	24⅝	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	25	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	21	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	94	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¾e)	8	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 22
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5½	2	Bush Terminal	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	20	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	12	11⅞	12	
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	8	20	19½	20	Oct 22
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	63	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	19	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	7	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37¾	37½	37½	Oct 21
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	6	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	55	55	55	Oct 22
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	47	46⅝	47	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	12	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
26½	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	6	6	6	+ ⅜
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	31	30¼	31	+1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 15
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22	21½	22	Oct 18
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	23	41½	40½	41	
97½	84⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Oct 19
4⅞	2⅛	Ches Corp	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
38	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38	38	38	
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 22
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	½	½	½	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	½	½	½	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
11	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16½	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	6	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
81⅜	33½	Chrysler (3¾e)	49	82½	81½	81¾	+ ½
14¼	9⅛	City I & F (.90e)	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
4¼	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 19
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	7	36¼	36½	36½	+2¼
43⅛	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	5	35	33	34	—1⅛
41½	23½	Climax M (1.20)	9	29	28½	28⅞	
45⅛	23½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	32¼	32	32¼	Oct 22
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	4	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
63	36	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Oct 21
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	101	101	101	+ ⅞
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	9	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	10	22⅜	21	22⅜	+1⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	30	6	5⅞	6	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	+1⅛
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 21
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	80⅞	80	80¾	+1⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	8	32	31⅜	32	+ ½
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	37	36⅞	37	+ ½
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	12	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	57	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73½	42	Comp&Sou pf (3)	6	57½	56¼	57½	+1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	28	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	Oct 16
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 22
12½	10	Congress Cig pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 19
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	22¾	22½	22½	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 22
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	108	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	31	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 22
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8½	5¼	Cons Oil (.72½e)	22	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	6	18	18	18	+ ½
104⅝	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105	105½	+ ⅞
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	14	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 21
13⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	1¼	¾	¾	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	1	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¾e)	1	7	7	7	
40⅝	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37¾	37½	37½	
25¾		Cont Motors	8	3⅜	3½	3½	
25	16⅛	Cont Oil Del (2¾e)	21	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	24¼	24	24	+ ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	13	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	58	58	58	— ⅛
65½	46½	Corn Prods (3)	21	45¾	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	173	175	175	Oct 19
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	⅞	Coty Internat'l	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
24½	13	Crane Co	29	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	20	19⅝	19⅝	Oct 22
38¾	23⅜	Crosley Corp	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	7	26¼	25⅞	26¼	
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Oct 21
21⅛	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	12	15⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

ICC Probing Competition In Rail Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A radical change in railroad rate making methods has resulted from truck competition, declared Joseph B. Eastman, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in an address before the Associated Traffic Clubs of America here.

"For a long time," said Mr. Eastman, "the predominant thought of the railroads seemed to be that their financial salvation lay in horizontal rate increases on all traffic, leaving the matter of competitive adjustments in rates for secondary consideration after such increases were made. Their present tendency seems increasingly to be to concentrate primarily on these competitive adjustments, and they have made and are making widespread reductions in rates to recover traffic already lost to the trucks, or to prevent the latter from taking more.

"Many of these reductions, particularly on carload traffic of high value and relatively good loading characteristics, have been possible without trespassing on cost-of-service principles. The railroads have not confined the reductions to such traffic, but have not infrequently made them, as in the case of less-than-carload traffic, where the resulting profit, if any, can only be reckoned on the basis of a margin over so-called out-of-pocket cost. Unlike the trucks, the railroads seldom ask that we fix minimum rates for themselves, but they are very active in protesting reductions in truck rates on the ground that they go below minimum reasonable levels, and in some instances they have sought minimum rates for the trucks made differentially higher than the competitive rail rates."

Regulation Chief Duty

Mr. Eastman said the chief duty of the commission had become the regulation of competition, instead, as it formerly was, of monopoly. He declared that "all the recent statutes for the regulation of transportation have had that end in view."

"The task of regulating competition," he continued, "is, in my judgment, much more difficult and dangerous than the task of regulating monopoly. Justice between competing carriers as well as justice between carriers and shippers is essential, and great care must also be taken not to deprive the country of the real benefits of the enterprise and initiative which competition most certainly stimulates."

Mr. Eastman asserted that "the motor truck, by and large, has an advantage in service over the railroad because of its flexibility, convenience and speed," and that the operators tended to hold their rates level with or sometimes higher than railroad rates unless competition from waterways or from other truck operators was a controlling factor. This competition, he added, threatened a "dangerous downward spiral of rates."

Water carriers, he said, tended to ask for differential rates "to compensate for inferiorities in service."

"It seems clear that in regulating this competitive rate situation," continued Mr. Eastman, "that the commission most certainly ought to prevent any carrier from hauling traffic at an out-of-pocket loss. This is a danger which is most likely to arise in the case of the railroads, because their operations are so extensive that such a loss can be sustained on a minor portion of their business without the same financial peril as a carrier with much less extensive operations would incur. The rates on less-than-carload traffic particularly require close examination in this connection.

Question Not Clear

"The case is not so clear, with respect to rates which yield, if anything, only a margin over so-called out-of-pocket cost. The railroads have from the beginning made such rates when competition required, and both motor carriers and water carriers have done likewise on occasion. Out-of-pocket cost, however, is a very shifting and elusive thing and it may easily be underestimated, particularly if the traffic in question grows in volume. In my judgment such rates are dangerous and merit the closest scrutiny. I am not yet prepared to say that they should never be allowed, but certainly it is clear that if railroads are permitted to make them, similar opportunities must be afforded to the other types of carriers."

Elimination of apparent inconsistencies in class rates, which have caused disputes between different regions in the country, may prove desirable, according to Mr. Eastman. He added, however, that "much of the outcry comes from sources, some of them with a political coloration, which are not altogether well informed in regard to freight rates."

"It is quite possible that in this day and age," he concluded, "and especially in view of truck competition, it may be desirable to eliminate many of the apparent inconsistencies in the class rates which have provided so much fuel for the flames of this interterritorial rate controversy."

National Gypsum Co.

BUFFALO (AP)—National Gypsum Co. reported net profit for the September quarter of $526,449 after federal income taxes at the new rates, equal after dividend requirements on the $4.50 preferred stock to 26 cents a common share. This compared with $519,339, or 36 cents on common, in the comparable 1939 quarter. Plants are throughout the country.

Cream of Wheat Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cream of Wheat Corp. and subsidiary reported September quarter net profit of $235,242, equal to 39 cents on capital stock, compared with $364,127, or 56 cents a share, in the like 1939 period. Factory is at Minneapolis, Minn.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.11	102.11	102.11
1 3¼s '45-43	108.19	108.19	108.19
5 3¼s '46-44	109.19	109.19	109.19
1 2¾s '47-45	109.17	109.17	109.17
2 3¼s '49-46	112.4	112.4	112.4
3 3s '55-51	111.11	111.11	111.11
7 2½s '53-51	104.14	104.11	104.11
3 2½s '56-54	103.29	103.27	103.27
1 2½s '60-55	108.27	108.27	108.27
3 2¾s '59-56	107.27	107.27	107.27
12 2¾s '65-60	107.27	107.26	107.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.28	107.28	107.28

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	107.25	107.25	7107.25

New York City Bond

158 3s '80	99½	99⅜	99½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany cv 5s '44	94	93¾	94
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79½	79¼	79¼
22 Alleghany 5s '50 st	52½	52	52½
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
35 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Am & For P5s 2030	50	49½	50
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66		105 3-32	105⅛
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	109½	109¼	109¼
8 AmWW&E 6s 75	99	99	99
7 Arm Del 4s '55	110	109¾	110
23 AT&SF 4s 95	104	104	104
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	105⅞	105½	105½
4 ACLine 1st 4s 52	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 ACLine clt 4s 52	66	66	66
9 ACLine 4½s 64	65¼	65	65
9 ACLine 5s 45	55¼	55	55
8 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	70¾	70½	70¾
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	74½	74½	74½
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 B&O 95 st A	70¼	70¼	70¼
14 B&O 95 st C	36¼	36¼	36¼
5 B&O 2000 st D	40½	40¼	40½
3 B&O cv 60 st	36¾	36¼	36¾
2 B&O 4s 48	15⅜	15½	15⅜
8 B&OPLE&WV4s 51st	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
8 B&OSW 50 st	59	58½	58½
7 BethStl 3½s 52	47¾	47½	47½
8 BethStl 3¼s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	106½	106½	106½
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	103	103	103
2 Bost&Me 4s 60	71½	71½	71½
4 Bost&Me 4½s 70	69½	69¼	69¼
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	19	18¾	18¾
3 BklynUnGas 5s 45	75½	75½	75½
3 BklynUnGas 5s 50	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 BufGenEl 4½s 81	95⅞	95¾	95¾
13 Buf R&P 5? st	111	111	111
4 Can Sou 5s 62	42½	42	42½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	88½	88¼	88½
4 Can Pac 5s '44	93½	93½	93½
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	101⅜	100⅞	101⅛
17 Can Pac 4s perp	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	54½	54	54½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	97	97	97
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	1½	1½	1½
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51	51	51
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	45⅝	45	45
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16	16	16
15 Certain-teed 5½s '48	84½	83⅝	84½
2 ChampP&F 3¾'43/4s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	127¼	127¼	127¼
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	102	101⅞	102
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1 CB&Q 4s '77	75½	75	75
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	92	91¾	92
14 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14¼	13¾	14¼
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Chi I & L 6s '47	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	7½	7½	7½
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	5¼	5	5¼
67 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	30¾	30¾	30¾
92 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30½	30	30½
14 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	30	29½	30
8 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Chi& NW 4s 87	16½	16¼	16½
15 CRI&P 4½s 52A	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 CRI&P 4s 88	13¾	13¾	13¾
27 Un Sta 3½s 63	101½	101¼	101¼
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 69	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 62	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
25 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	90⅞	90¾	90¾
1 Childs Co 5s 43	35½	35¼	35½
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	57	57	57
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107½	107¼	107½
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85⅝	85½	85⅝
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75⅝	75½	75⅝
10 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
2 Col Fdl 5s 43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Col F&I 5s 70	79¼	79¼	79¼
14 Col & So 4½s 80	17	16½	16½
13 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105½	105⅜	105⅜
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Coml Credit Mackay Inc 69 ww	29¼	28¾	28¾
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
33 Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	121¼	121½	121¾
40 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104	104	104
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Rys 4s 54	14	14	14
4 Con Rys 4s 56	14¼	14	14¼
9 Consol Coal 5s 60	75	75	75
15 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 58	105	104¾	104¾
4 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103 11-32	103 11-32	103 11-32
1 Crown Cork 4s 50	104 11-32	104 11-32	104 11-32
2 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	19½	19½	19½
3 Cuba R R 6s'46	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 Cuba R R 5s 52	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Curtis Pub 6½s 55	99½	99½	99½
5 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
16 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Del Ed 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
5 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100	100	100
32 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s'65	107¾	107½	107½
1 Elec2Auto L cv 4s'52	106	106	106
14 Erie rfg 5s'67	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
5 Erie rfg 5s'75	16⅛	16	16⅛
12 Erie 1st 4s'96	77⅜	77	77
18 Erie gen lien 4s'96	37¼	37	37
23 Erie cv 4s'53 A	31¾	31¼	31¼
10 Erie Gene 6s 57	32	31¼	31¼
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	92	92	92
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74	105½	105½	105½
7 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61	61	61
3 Goodrich 4¼s'56	88⅞	88	88⅞
14 Gt Nor 5s '73	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	100½	100¼	100½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93½	93½	993⅛
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93½	93⅜	939⅛
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Gt Nor 3½s '67	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
16 Gulf States Utl Inc	84½	84½	84½
1 Gulf St Utl 3½s '69	36¾	36¾	36¾
13 Gulf M & Oh 4½ '75	112¼	112¼	112¼
10 Housto'nOilTex 4¼s'54	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	100¾	100¾	100¾
47 Hud & Man 5s 57	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45½	44	45½
2 Il neC 1st 3½s'51	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10 Ill Cent 5s'52	87	86½	87
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43½	43½	43½
12 Ill Cen 4½s'66	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	41	40⅞	40⅞
1 Ill Cen Louis3½s'53	79	79	79
5 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	62	62	62
10 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	65	65	65
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	43¾	43¼	43¼
4 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	55¾	55¼	55⅝
6 Int Paper 6s '55	67½	67¼	67¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104	103⅝	104
48 Int T&T 4½s'52	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Int T&T 5s '55	22	22	22
15 JonesLaughStl4¼s'61	24½	24¼	24½
1 K C South 3s '50	103¾	102⅝	103¾
3 K C South 3s '50	69	69	69
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	56	55½	56
8 Lac Gas 3s 47	55	55	55
9 LSMS 3½s '97	85	85	85
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Leh&NY 4s 45	27	27	27
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	39¼	39¼	39¼
8 Leh Val NY 4½s 40	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51	50½	51
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003reg	24½	24⅜	24½
44 Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	22½	22½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	20⅞	21½
3 Libby McN&L 4s 55	19¾	19¼	19¼
8 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Little Miami 4s 62	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5 Louisla & Ark 5s 69	95½	95½	95½
3 Lou&N25s2003B	82¼	82⅛	82⅜
13 Lou&N 4½s 2003	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Louisv&N 1st 4s 2003	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
5 McKess&Robb5½s'50	92½	92½	92½
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	98½	98	98½
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 M&S L cn5s '34 ct	105½	105¼	105½
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7	7	7
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 MSP&SSM 4½s '38	6	6	6
5 Mo-Ill 5s '59	5¼	5¼	5⅜
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	85¼	85	85
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	13	13	13
8 M-K-T ex 1st 4s '90	11½	11½	11½
29 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	21½	21⅛	21½
2 Mo Pac 5s '64A	1	⅞	⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16¾	16¾	16¾
25 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16⅝	16½	16½
2 MonWPaPBW4½s '60	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	110¾	110½	110¾
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Mor&Essex4½s '55	41	41	41
17 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	38	37½	37⅞
2 Nat Acme 4½s '46	42¾	42½	42½
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	107¾	107	107
3 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s 60	105½	105½	105½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	107	107	107
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	105	104¾	104¾
10 NO Tex&M 5s C 56 ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
31 NYC rfg 5s2013	32	32	32
81 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65	64⅝	65
1 NYC cn 4s 98	58¾	58½	59½
14 NYC 3½s 46	64	63½	64
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	90¾	90½	90¾
4 NYC & HR 4s 42	63½	63½	63½
2 NYC & Hr 3½s 97	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 NYC&StL 6s 41	84¾	84¾	84¾
38 NY Ch & StL 4½s 78	89½	89½	89½
5 NY Conn RR 4½s 53	60½	59½	60
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 NY Dock 4s 51	54	54	54
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
3 NY G El H&P 4s 49	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
3 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	60	60	60
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 49	18	18	18
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	20½	20	20½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	18⅛	18	18
	16½	16½	16½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 NYNH&H 4s 56	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	14¾	14¾	14¾
9 NY Steam 3½s 63	107	107	107
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞
13 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Norf&W 4s '96	125½	125½	125½
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
55 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65	64¾	64¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	58⅛	58⅛
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58⅛	58	58⅛
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53¾	53¾
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	73	72½	72½
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43¾	43¾
9 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	110½	110⅜	110½
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	109	109	109
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	82½	82	82½
8 Pac G&T 3¾s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac G&El 4s '64	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
10 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	92	92	92
10 Pen Co 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 PenP&Lt 3½s 69	109⅞	109¾	109¾
14 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¾	111⅝	111¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121¼	121¼	121⅜
24 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¼	105	105
16 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92½	92½
11 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	100⅝	100½	100½
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	100⅞	100½	100⅝
7 Pen RR 4s 48 st	113¾	113⅝	113¾
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93¾	93½	93½
1 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
9 PereMarq5s 56	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 PereMarq 4½s 80	71⅝	71½	71½
11 Phila Co 5s 67	63½	63	63
40 Phil Elec 3½s 67	106¾	106⅜	106¾
13 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	109½	109½	109½
16 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 PhillipsPet 3s 48	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 PCC&StL 4½s 63 I	104	104	104
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	118½	118½	118½
1 Pitt Cons Coal 4s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	95½	95½	95½
28 Westn Md 4s 52	91	90¾	90⅞
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 West Pac 1st 5s 46	14	13⅝	14
28 Westvaco Chl 5s 51	75¼	75⅝	75
76 Western Un 5s 60	75	74¼	74⅝
40 Western Un 4½s 50	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Wilkes B&E 5s 42	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	30	29½	29½
2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
11 Youngst S&T 4s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Young S&T cv 4s 48	104¾	104¼	104¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	9	9	9
4 Antioquia 7s 45B	9¼	9¼	9¼
22 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60	59⅝	59⅝
8 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59½	59½	59½
1 Argentine 4½s 48	78½	78½	78½
1 Argentine 4½s 71	65½	65½	65½
2 Belgium 7 55	40	40	40
1 Belgium 6½s 49	40½	40½	40½
2 Belgium 6s '55	42	40	42
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Berl City El 6½s '51	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
8 Berl City El 6½s '59	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Brazil 8s '41	13⅜	14¼	14⅜
1 Brazil C Rp El 7s '52	12	12	12
10 Buen A 4¾s '77	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
4 Canada 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Canada 4s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Canada 3s '68	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Canada 2¾s '67	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Canada 2½s '45	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 Canada 2¼s '44	94½	94½	94½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 ChileMtgBk 6s '62asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Chile 7s '42 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Chile 6s '60	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s '60 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile 6s '63 asd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	27½	27½	27½
4 Copenhag 4½s '53	20	20	20
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Denmark 4½s '62	31½	31½	31½
28 GerGov 5½s'65	13½	13¼	15
5 Hamburg St 6s '46	15	14¾	15
5 Heidelbg 7½s '50	25	25	25
1 Hung Mun 7½s'45	25	25	25
4 Ital Pub Utl 7s '52	6½	6½	6⅞
22 Italy 7s 1951	31½	31⅜	31⅜
2 Japan 5½s '65	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
1 Kars 6s '43 ct st	47	47	47½
10 Milan City 6½s'52	16	16	16
5 N Sou Wales 5s'58	31½	31¾	31¾
9 Orient Dev 6s '52	59	58½	59
2 Orient Dev 5½s '58	41	41	41
5 Panama 5½s '53	38½	41	38½
13 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	102½	102½	102½
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	56	56	56
2 Peru 7s '59	6	6	6
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
1 Poland 4½s '68 asd	6½	6½	6½
5 Prussia 6s '52	4½	4½	4½
7 Prussia 6½s '51	25	25	25
2 Rhine-West 6s '53	25¼	25	25
3 Rio de Jan 8s '46	25	25	25
3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	7⅝	7½	7⅝
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10	10	10
6 Rome 6½s'52	9½	9½	9½
33 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	33½	33½	33½
22 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	15½	15½	15½
31 Sao Paulo St 6s '40	15	15	15⅛
10 Sao Paulo St 6s '66	33	32	33
1 Serbs Sts 5½s '62	12¾	12	12¾
1 Tolwan El P 5½s'71	8½	8½	8½
12 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	39½	39½	39½
6 Urug a) 3½s 64 4½s'79	43	42⅞	43
1 Urug 4½s'44½s'78	38½	38½	38½
5 Yokohama 6s '61	38¼	38¼	38¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 4,101,000; previous day, 5,800,700; week ago, 5,421,400; year ago, 9,003,425; two years ago, 8,695,650; Jan. 1 to date, J.-260,795,650; year ago, 1,688,111,075; two years ago, 1,458,299,830.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 23

	Europe‡		
Cables	$4 03	$4.03½	$3.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2319	.2320	
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0925	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0205x	.0205x	.2961
Rumania—leu	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0299
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡†	.2370	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡†	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6186
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.4060
Hong Kong—dol	.2312	.2312	.6
Shanghai—dol	.0587	.0587	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8662	.86	1.0931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2085x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1939 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Power Output Sets New All-Time High

By the Associated Press

New York Electric power production rose to a new record high in the week ended Oct. 19, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Previous top was set in the week ended Sept. 28.

Output advanced to 2,686,799,000 kilowatthours, or 0.1 of 1 per cent more than 2,665,064,000 in the preceding week and 7.7 per cent ahead of 2,493,

Commerce and Finance

Tighter Federal Control of Rail Holding Companies Sought

Business and Industry

Head of I.B.A. Responds To SEC Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, Emmett F. Connely, has issued a statement in response to comments included in a speech prepared by Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, for the annual convention of the American Institute of Accountants recently.

Mr. Connely declared:

"Jerome N. Frank, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently caused an address to be delivered at Memphis before the annual convention of the American Institute of Accountants. In it he said there is being paraded about the country a ridiculous picture of the SEC. He said this is being paraded about the country 'by a small group of ultra-conservative investment bankers who are engaged in an effort to have the Securities Act gutted by amending it in such a way that the SEC would be powerless to prevent the sale of certain large security issues—even if the registration statements were clearly false and misleading.'

Seen as Untrue

"I ask you to mark well those words. The press at once assumed that they were intended to apply to members of the I. B. A. As applied to members of the I. B. A. they are untrue and Mr. Frank must know that they are untrue. Time and again we of the Investment Bankers Association have made it clear that we strongly support the requirements of fair and adequate disclosure of the character of the securities offered or sold to the public. It is and has always been a fundamental principle of our policy that the Federal law must adequately safeguard investors against fraudulent transactions. But Mr. Frank's precise words admit of no other interpretation than that he is consciously endeavoring to create in the public mind an impression that we are seeking so to change the Securities Act that the SEC would be impotent to prevent fraudulent transactions. Nothing could be further from the truth nor more deliberately misleading.

"The I. B. A. certainly has not nor to my knowledge has any other group of investment bankers ever suggested that any change of any kind be made in Section 17 of the 1933 Act which deals with fraudulent transactions or in Section 20 of that Act which empowers the SEC to invoke the injunctive process to prevent practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of the provisions of the 1933 Act. This being so, I should like to know how it is possible for Mr. Frank to create the impression publicly and deliberately that any group of investment bankers is conducting 'a campaign to have the Securities Act disemboweled.'

General Conference

"In his Memphis speech Mr. Frank completely ignored the fact that in accordance with an arrangement entered into about the middle of last June with the Hon. Clarence F. Lea, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a series of conferences has been taking place between the staff of the SEC and representatives of the I. B. A., the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and other interested elements. Pending the outcome of these conferences with the Commission itself, neither the I. B. A. nor any other group has to my knowledge been actively advocating any specific changes in the securities legislation.

"We have been advocating and will continue to advocate, in general terms, simplification of procedures and elimination of those provisions of the existing laws unnecessary for the protection of investors and which operate to impede the efficient operation of the private capital market. We have been making every effort through our representatives to discuss these calmly and dispassionately with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We will continue these efforts but they may not be very helpful if our honesty of purpose is to be impugned in public statements made by members of the SEC itself."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Jerome N. Frank, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, commenting on the statement by Emmet F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association, with reference to Mr. Frank's speech before the American Institute of Accounting at Memphis, declared that he did not refer to the investment bankers group in his speech and felt that his talk was misjudged. He did not indicate to what group he was referring.

Boeing Plane Orders Total $203,020,211

SEATTLE (AP)—The Boeing Airplane Company reported unfilled orders of $203,020,211, as of September 30, compared with $52,932,702 last June 30.

The figures include the business of the Stearman Aircraft division, Wichita, Kan.; Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle and the Boening Aircraft Company of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

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Barclay 7-0960

For Lower Prices

George A. Eastwood
President of Armour & Company of Illinois.

Packer Urges Cut In Meat Prices To Boost Sales Volume

CHICAGO (AP)—George A. Eastwood, President of Armour & Company, urged "lower prices which will permit greater volume and reduced unit costs in the retail markets, in the packing plants and on the farms" as the salvation of meat packers and the American agricultural system.

Declaring that the per capita consumption of meat in this country is less than in half a dozen other countries, he told members of the Institute of American Meat Packers that "we could double our volume of meat sales if we could produce the meat at a price consumers could afford to pay."

He stated that the packing industry is "standing at the threshold of a new day" inasmuch as "the rebuilding that will come with military training surely calls for more meat in the American diet."

With the national emergency confronting the nation, it should have more livestock, he said. He also said that restriction of production and fixing of artificially high profits were impediments to more profit.

Admitting that the packing industry has unnecessarily contributed to the erratic fluctuations in livestock prices and receipts, he urged that "each packer should resolve to buy his livestock in line with current realization and stop trying to anticipate price rises."

Big Steel Concern Plans Expansion

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—The American Rolling Mill Company announced a $5,000,000 plant improvement program designed to effect operating economies and increase production.

The program includes a four-stand, four-high, 54-inch cold reduction mill at the Middletown plant, estimated to cost $3,800,000, including equipment: 25 additional by-product ovens and other improvements at the Hamilton, Ohio, plant, costing $1,500,000, and a new soaking pit at the Middletown plant, to cost $270,000.

Construction of the cold reduction mill will begin immediately. Contractors estimated it would be ready for operation in eight or 10 months.

Charles R. Hook, President, said he anticipated a sustained demand for large tonnages of steel during the next three years, and that "we are doing everything within our ability to modernize our plants, make our processes more efficient, and increase production to meet the direct and indirect needs for defense."

Southern Railway $3,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK—Southern Railway Co. issue of $3,000,000 serial equipment trust certificates has been awarded to a banking group comprising Mellon Securities Corporation, Lazard Freres & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. and E. W. Clark & Co. on a bid of 100.57 for 1⅞ per cent obligations. The bid of the Mellon Securities Corporation and associates topped those of six other banking groups in close competition.

Offering of the certificates was made at prices to yield from 0.30 to 2.15 per cent for maturities from 1941 to 1950, inclusive. All certificates maturing in the last five years have already been sold, but the bankers report that small lots of the earlier maturities are still available. The certificates, issued under the so-called "Philadelphia Plan," are due at the rate of $300,000 annually.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to finance 80 per cent of the purchase price of new rolling stock consisting of 49 units including 5 diesel electric locomotives, 21 coaches and a number of dining, baggage and mail cars. Equipment to be included in the trust will cost approximately $3,750,000.

Abitibi Sales Fails Through

TORONTO (AP)—A judicial sale of the extensive Abitibi Power and Paper Company's assets failed to materialize because the only bid received, one of $30,000,000, was declared to be below the reserve bid set by the courts.

Senate Group Asks Curb On Rail Financing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee reported that the manner in which Bremo Corporation obtained in 1929 and held for several years control of the Chicago Great Western Railroad demonstrated need for tighter federal control of railroad financial operations and railroad holding companies.

In one of a series of reports to the Senate the committee said that evidence it had gathered showed "the need of legislation to prevent railroads from becoming the victims of holding company speculation."

Need Regulations

"The public interest requires," the committee reported, "that the management of railroads should be in responsible and conscientious hands, and not under the control of speculators. Railroad regulation is seriously hampered unless holding companies and similar interests which control many roads are eliminated or carefully regulated.

"At present there is no effective means of even ascertaining the identity of the persons and companies which own railroad stocks. Legislation is necessary to deal with the whole problem of railroad holding companies."

The committee also recommended legislation to "plug holes" in existing law forbidding railroads from carrying traffic in which they have an interest and "to prevent unwholesome relationships between carrier interests and shipper interests with their unfortunate consequences to the public."

"The Bremo venture," the committee said, "conducted first through a stock market pool and later through the Bremo holding company, was designed to seize control of the Chicago Great Western on a shoestring. The stocks purchased by the pool and by the holding company were bought on margin, and even some of the margin was obtained on a margin.

Scheme Devised

"As an investment the Great Western was not 'attractive,' but the Bremo ventures devised a scheme to make it pay. Traffic managers in the group, including men who controlled the freight routing of packing houses like Swift, Cudahy, and Wilson, automobile concerns like Dodge, Hupp and Oakland, oil companies like Shell and Standard of Indiana, grocers like Libby and Kroger, and others, were expected to 'work for their investment.' by diverting freight to the Great Western from its competitors.

"This scheme encouraged the output of traffic according to the personal pecuniary interests of the traffic managers rather than upon the basis of sound standards of freight transportation."

The committee, which began its investigation in 1936, reported that the road's "financial health was sacrificed" because the Bremo Corporation, which controlled it, was in need of funds to pay interest on its own debts.

The 1931-32 dividends were made possible, the committee declared, because failure to make normal deductions for depreciation resulted in an "inflated" net income.

"The payment of these dividends had a disastrous effect on the railroad," Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont.) and Senator Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.) of the committee, said in a statement. "In 1930 and 1931 the Great Western reduced expenditures for maintenance 30 to 35 per cent; at the same time wages and jobs were cut almost one-third.

"Six months after the Great Western paid the last of the dividends, the road was unable to meet even its basic operating expenses; over one million dollars was borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which has never been repaid, and almost a million and a half dollars was borrowed from the railroad credit corporation. Shortly thereafter the road went into bankruptcy."

Crude Oil Output Increases in Week

TULSA (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 32,089 barrels to 3,688,230 for the week ended October 19, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was up 27,350 to 1,375,650; Oklahoma, 12,975 to 398,750; Louisiana, 165 to 284,610; Eastern States, 200 to 106,400, and the Rocky Mountain Area, 30 to 102,700.

East Texas declined 50 to 374,900; California, 3,000 to 622,250; Illinois, 1,902 to 349,751; Kansas, 2,000 to 195,100; and Michigan, 567 to 47,214.

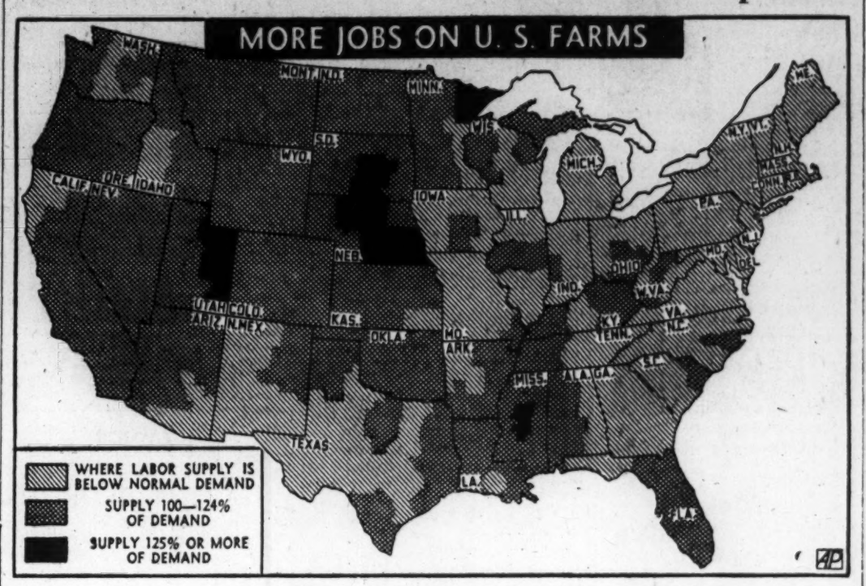
Carriers & General Corp. Shows Gain in Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total assets of Carriers & General Corporation had a market value of $5,349,461 on Sept. 30, 1940, according to statements issued by the corporation, a gain of $402,611 over assets of $4,946,850 on June 30, 1940. Net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940, after interest and amortization of debenture discount and expense, but before net losses on sales of investments, was $94,433. Dividends declared for the period were $45,093.

Net asset value of the common stock was $5.31 a share on Sept. 30, 1940, as compared with $4.84 per share at June 30, 1940.

More Farm Jobs Than Farm Workers Reported



By the Associated Press

There are more farm jobs than farm workers in many states, reports the Department of Agriculture. A year ago 108 men and women were on hand for every 100 jobs. Now it's the other way round. For each 100 jobs there are 97 workers. The demand for farm labor, as shown on the map, exceeded supply along virtually the entire Atlantic coast. The corn belt states, busy with fall harvesting, also had more jobs than could be filled. Apple picking and planting of fall wheat in the Pacific Northwest put a few white spots on the map there too.

H. B. Elliston Goes To Washington Post

On the occasion of Mr. Elliston's resignation as Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor in order to accept a position as Associate Editor of the Washington Post, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society wrote Mr. Elliston the following letter:

Mr. Herbert B. Elliston
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Elliston:

This is a letter both of regret and congratulation; regret that you are about to sever your connection with The Christian Science Monitor; congratulation that you have been chosen to occupy so important a place as that of Associate Editor of the Washington Post.

We take this opportunity to express to you our sincere gratitude for the signal service which you have rendered to The Christian Science Monitor in the decade since you became a member of its staff. During this troubled period in the world's history you have shown unusual ability in the analysis of world affairs, especially of those pertaining to its financial conditions, and a breadth of information regarding general affairs which has made your contributions to our paper of special value. While your chief work has been that of Financial Editor, yet you have written wisely and extensively of changing world conditions; and as conductor of a column you have shown unusual ability in analyzing the trend of current events.

We are deeply grateful to you for your long term of service with us, and we bespeak for you a very happy and continuously useful experience in your new position.

With all good wishes, we are

Cordially and sincerely yours,
TRUSTEES THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

Treasury Planning New USHA Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the next Treasury borrowing probably would be the sale of securities on behalf of the United States Housing Authority to refund existing short term obligations of the agency.

He said he did not know just how soon the securities would be sold, but estimated they would amount to between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000.

He added that no financing for the Treasury itself was in prospect immediately. This ruled out early sale of the first batch of an anticipated issue of $4,000,000,000 worth of national defense notes.

Westinghouse Air Brake Doubles Net for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. has reported September quarter net profit of $1,305,287, equal to 41 cents a share, compared with $630,249, or 20 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 quarter. The plant is at Wilmerding, Pa.

George A. Blackmore, President, was elected chairman of the board to succeed Charles A. Rowan, who passed on a month ago. W. H. Cadwallader, Vice-President and general manager of Union Switch & Signal Co., was elected a director.

Northrop Aircraft Shows Backlog of $24,000,000

HAWTHORNE, Calif. (AP) — Northrop Aircraft, Inc., which a year ago had its office in an old hotel, now has a $24,000,000 backlog and a new factory which is to be enlarged 150 per cent, President La Motte T. Cohu told directors at their first annual meeting.

Mr. Cohu said financing of enlarging the seven-months-old plant would be handled entirely by the company "which has ample funds to carry this project through." He estimated the cost at $1,000,000.

Steel Companies See No Threat Of a Serious Shortage of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At the present time there is no serious shortage of labor in the steel industry, nor is there any threat of such shortage in the future, according to a survey made by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Substantially, all of the steel companies covered by the survey reported that the labor supply now readily available to them is ample to assure operations at full capacity. Several companies reported that they are already running at capacity, with no labor shortage in sight.

These reports were based on present conditions, with no attempt to predict the effect of a large military training program, or of a sharp rise in employment in other industries.

Four measures applied by the steel industry over a period of years are largely responsible for building up and maintaining adequate reservoirs of labor, they are:

1. Apprentice programs. In considerably more than half the companies in the industry, a total of nearly 4,000 apprentices are now receiving an extensive program of practical education in key departments.

2. Job-training for specific duties, under which promising young men are given intensive training for relatively brief periods in special operations or particular jobs. About two-thirds of the companies now are engaged in such job training.

3. Work-sharing during depression periods, which retained thousands of skilled and semi-skilled men on the pay roll, instead of turning them loose to drift into other jobs ind industries.

4. High wage scale. Wage earners in steel plants receive an average of 85 cents per hour, or about one-third more than the average hourly wage in all manufacturing industries.

The survey showed that through these methods the steel companies have up to this time been able to meet substantially their entire requirements for additional labor from local sources, without bringing in men from distant regions, which would create housing and other problems.

Value of Canadian Pulp, Paper Output Up 13 P. C. in 1939

OTTAWA (CP)—Gross value of production of wood-pulp and paper in Canada was $208,152,295, in 1939, a 13.2 per cent increase from 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said in a report on the pulp and paper industry.

"The manufacture of pulp and paper has been consistently one of the most important industries in Canada during the last two decades," the report said.

While comparative figures for 1939 were not available, pulp and paper ranked first among Canadian manufacturing industries in wage and salary distribution, capital investment and net value of production in 1938, and ranked second in gross production and employment, the report said.

Net value of production, or the value after deduction of cost of materials and supplies, fuel and electricity, was $103,123,660, campared with $89,034,186 in the previous year. One hundred mills were in operation in 1939. The 76 plants manufacturing pulp produced 4,166,301 tons, valued at $97,131,817, compared with 3,667,789 tons at $87,897,148 in 1938.

The 73 mills making paper produced 3,680,502 tons, worth $170,776,062, compared with 3,249,358 tons at $151,650,065. Of these totals newsprint production was 2,926,597 tons valued at $120,858,583 against 2,668,913 tons worth $107,051,202.

Railroad Business Seen on Upgrade

CHICAGO (AP)—J. L. Beven, President of the Illinois Central System, predicted increased business and greater expenditures for the railroad industry.

"The defense program and the many activities in connection with it are going to bring on a considerable accumulation of business on the railroads," he said in an address prepared for the Western Railway Club.

Mr. Beven asserted, however, that the "railroad business will not be on a sound basis until it again becomes a dividend-paying business."

Buick Retail Sales Show Further Gain in October

DETROIT (AP)—Buick Division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new cars for the first 10 days of October numbered 10,419. The company previously reported retail sales for the final 10-day period of September at 9,820 units.

Unfilled orders as of October 10 were reported at 23,294. On September 30 they numbered 22,631.

Oldsmobile division reported its retail sales for the initial October period at 5,654 units. Sales for the last 10 days of September numbered 4,835 cars.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK, (AP) — Business failures in the United States decreased to 262 in the week ended Oct. 17 from 270 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago failures totaled 277.

N. Y. Fair Bondholders to Get 38 P. C. Return on Investment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 23—The New York World's Fair made an operating profit for the 1940 season of $5,020,000, Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the board, announced today, adding, however, that the fair's bondholders would receive only 38.4 per cent, or less than half, of their original investment. The financial statement covers operations through Oct. 20, he said.

"The fair's debenture holders will receive between 29 and 30 per cent from the two years operations," Mr. Gibson disclosed. "This year they will receive 18.8 per cent and last year they received 10.5 per cent. They received also interest from the time of purchase averaging 9.1 per cent, or a total of 38.4 per cent when interest on their investment is considered as part payment.

Exhibitors Satisfied

Mr. Gibson in his financial statement, which he characterized as a "preliminary forecast" in as much as the fair does not close until Oct. 27, recalled that 80 per cent of the fair's bonds were held by large exhibitors and concessionaires who, he said, were "satisfied" with the results of their investments as lumped in bonds and exhibit costs. He described the figures in the statement as on the "conservative side."

The fair's board chairman said that the $5,056,800 available for redemption of debentures represented funds cleared after all bills were paid, including the cost of demolition. The $5,020,000 operating profit was exclusive of advance ticket sale and interest on debentures, he added.

Exclusive of receipts from advance ticket sales, the total gross revenue of the fair this year was $10,450,000, which, with an operating expense, exclusive of interest on debenture, of $5,430,000, left a profit of $5,020,000, Mr. Gibson declared.

Total debentures of the fair corporation reached $25,862,800, Mr. Gibson revealed, adding that interest has been paid to July 1, 1940, and that the next payment is due at maturity on Jan. 1, 1941.

Chase Bank Paid Back

"Amortization payments and other prinicpal adjustments have been made to date in the amount of $2,934,677, leaving the net present liability of the corporation to debenture holders and banks on account of principal $23,928,123," he continued. "At the present time the Chase National Bank, as successor trustee, holds the sum of $1,918,986 as security for further payments of principal and interest on the debentures, such sum having been paid over to it representing 40⁸ per cent of the gate receipts.

"On the original bond issue of $26,862,800—$2,934,672 was paid back in 1939 which, together with the amount estimated to be available for that purpose this year, $5,056,800, will make a total payment to bondholders in amortization of the principal amount of their purchases of $7,991,472.

"This represents an amortization of 29.3 per cent of the principal amount. Interest payments since debentures were issued averaged 9.1 per cent of the principal amount outstanding. If interest received is considered as amortization, holders will eventually receive repayment of nearly 40 per cent of their investment."

Steel Firms Unable To Promise Delivery Non-Defense Orders

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Iron Age said today major steel producers were unable to promise deliveries of some products this year unless they come within the preference class accorded defense work.

New orders, said the magazine, continue to outstrip shipments, deliveries are lengthening and backlogs increasing.

A preponderance of recent orders involved non-military purposes.

"Although a huge volume of defense contracts has been awarded at Washington and by ordnance districts and arsenals," Iron Age asserted, "the actual ordering of steel is in many instances delayed because of the lack of detailed specifications. Much of this business will necessarily go over into first quarter or later.

"The pressure that steel companies are exerting to obtain maximum production has thus far prevented any shortage of steel among manufacturing consumers, but deliveries on some products are lengthening so rapidly that those who have not been forehanded in building adequate inventories may feel the pinch later on.

"It is now a common belief in the steel industry that by the first quarter some of the so-called nonessential steel uses will be curbed somewhat because of the preference that will necessarily be given to the most essential requirements.

"At Pittsburgh orders in the past week have been received in a volume that resembled the busiest period last fall. A Chicago mill is receiving double the amount of business it booked in the comparable part of September.

"Japan has been sounding out the American market for ingots, slabs and finished steel, but in their present sold-up condition mills are not much interested in the business, especially in view of the possibility that steel may eventually be added to the Japanese embargo list."

The Iron Age scrap composite price failed to advance for the first time in 10 weeks. Steel ingot production this week was estimated by the magazine at 95.5 per cent of capacity.

Chicago Utility To Recapitalize

CHICAGO (AP)—The United Light and Power Company of Chicago announced it had filed an amended application for a plan of recapitalization with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The plan contemplates only one class of capital stock, totaling $70,000,000 on 7,000,000 shares of $10 par value. Each share of the present preferred stock would be reclassified into six shares of the new stock and each share of the present Class A and Class B common stock would be reclassified into one-tenth share of the new stock.

The original plan was filed with the SEC July 24, 1940, the amendment being for the purpose of establishing a basis for allocating the shares of new stock among present stockholders. Each share of the new stock would entitle the holder to one vote.

Traffic on Canadian Canals Tops Year Ago

OTTAWA (CP) — Traffic on Sault Ste. Marie canals totaled 13,002,486 tons in September, compared with 11,492,582 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Traffic on the Welland Ship Canal totaled 1,615,549 tons, compared with 1,564,487 in the same month last year, while traffic on the St. Lawrence canals dropped to 992,318 tons against 1,216,010, the report said.

Observers Regard Copper Supply In U. S. as Too Small

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—A Government canvass last week revealed that extraordinary demands would be made by fabricators on the copper mining and smelting industries during the final quarter of 1940.

The domestic trade, it was estimated, would require the record monthly average of 107,800 tons. To fill foreign orders roughly 12,560 tons a month would be needed.

The copper industry had on hand about 185,000 tons at the end of September. Production, geared near peak capacity, was running around 85,000 tons monthly. If the Government forecast were borne out, the industry would find itself with about 80,000 tons of copper on hand at the end of the year.

Most observers regard such a reserve as too small.

Supplies could be maintained, however, it was noted by the importation of South American copper, which now has to hurdle a 4-cent-a-pound excise tax. Copper is priced roughly at 9 cents a pound in South America.

Primary producers here maintained their quotation of 12 cents a pound although they continued to ration available supplies. Consumers unable to fill their needs fast enough at primary sources went to the outside market where they paid a premium that reached to 11⅛ cents last weekend.

Farm Real Estate Taxes Rise 2 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm real estate taxes rose 2 per cent last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported.

Figured on a 1909-13 base, the index of taxes per acre last year was 189.7 as against 186 in 1938, 178 in 1934, 277 in 1930, 281 in 1929 and 244 in 1920.

Taxes averaged 39.4 cents per acre last year, an increase of 0.3 cent over the average for the preceding year. The highest per acre rate was $2.60 in New Jersey and the lowest was 6 cents in Wyoming.

Pennsylvania Glass Exchange Offer Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The public is being offered at $102, 31,000 shares of Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corporation 5 per cent cumulative preferred shares, $100 par value, represented by interim certificates, subject to an exchange offer by the corporation to holders of presently outstanding $7 cumulative convertible preferred stock.

The offering is being made by Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, Smith, Barney & Co., Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, and Riter & Co.

As of August 31, 1940, the corporation had outstanding 24,536 shares of $7 cumulative convertible preferred stock, without par value. Each holder of such shares may exchange them on the basis of one and one-fifth 5 per cent preferred shares (to be represented by Exchange Receipts) for each share of the present $7 preferred. Scrip certificates will be issued for fractions of a 5 per cent preferred share, or the corporation may make cash payments at the rate of $20 for each fifth of a 5 per cent share.

The corporation contemplates calling, on or before November 1, 1940, all $7 preferred shares then outstanding for redemption on January 1, 1941. Redemption price of the $7 preferred is $120 per share and accrued dividends.

McKeesport Tin Plate Plans Change in Name

McKEESPORT, Pa. (AP)—George F. Doriot, President of McKeesport Tin Plate Corporation, which recently sold its nearby Port Vue tin plate plant to Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation for $3,000,000, has informed stockholders directors will recommend a change in the corporate name to the National Can Corporation at the next meeting of stockholders.

The letter said the corporation is now concentrating its activities on can manufacturing at plants in Maspeth, N. Y., Baltimore, Boston, and Hamilton, Ohio. It is the expectation of directors, Mr. Doriot said, "to strengthen and develop its position as one of the important can manufacturing companies in this country."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman as companion to lady; small salary, good home; must be Christian Scientist and able to drive car. Write Box 96, Sheridan, Wyoming.

HOUSES TO LET

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Beautiful home, 2200 Cross Drive, Hein Park; unfurnished; 10 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, gas heater; leased by year; near schools. Apply ROWLAND, Personal Service, 766 North Auburndale Avenue. Phone 75180.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—A responsible real estate firm or salesman able to finance themselves, to sell on a liberal commission, 6183 acres of grazing land in West Texas. This land is priced to sell, so can close an estate. For particulars, address U. G. WOLFE, R-2, Box 96, Newburg, W. Va.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Newton Center Rental

EXCEPTIONAL 6-room, oil heat; screened porch; fireplace; garage; convenient location; available immed. $55. Center Newton 3374-W. (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wanted, young married couple to share 3-room furnished apartment. 3214 Cortelyou Road. BLAKE.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued.)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1938 FORD deluxe 4-door sedan, heater; low mileage. CIRCLE GARAGE, 16 Minor Street, Com. 2213 (Boston, Mass.).

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

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DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$5.00 courses $10.00. c/o Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stadium 8500.

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EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE. WO 2-2086 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

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SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN offers you exceptionally low rates on custom-made coats and jackets; remodeling and repairing done to perfection; try us. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

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EXPERIENCED MAN WANTED—having connections with architects and owners—to solicit building contracts; should be able to take quantities and estimates; salary and commission. Write Box W-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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REFINED housekeeper for business couple with one child; sleeping in optional. Rockville Center 1129-J or RFD #2, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. SCHILLER & STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Warm, clean, attractive rooms; running water, innerspring mattresses. Com. 9162. Miss Slack.

BOSTON, 383 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, warm, sunny rooms; private bath; furnished or unfurnished; also small room. Com. 8534.

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N. Y. C., 130 Post Ave.—COMFORTABLE room for congenial business woman; reasonable. Phone Lorraine 7-3250 after 6. BEARDSLEY.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic, Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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EXCEPTIONAL business activity offered by young woman seeking larger field of service in Philadelphia; 12 years' valuable experience in secretarial and executive positions; versatile, capable, thorough; high endorsements from all former employers. Box S-C, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

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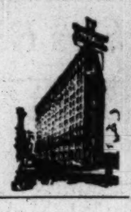

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READE'S Strand. Phone Pl. 6-3500. NOW THRU THURSDAY, OCT. 31st. Loretta Young Melvyn Douglas. "He Stayed for Breakfast"

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Comfort in Footwear. Men, Women, Children. A Family Shoe Store Since 1877. REINEBERG'S. 51-53 S. George St.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abigail (I Sam. 25:3) — *Ab'-i-gale* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* long).

Asia—Preferably *A'-zha* (first *a* long, second as in sofa). Though Webster's prefers a *zh* sound for the *si*, many persons hold out for a soft and less vocal *sh*. It is a question of choice rather than of what may be right or wrong.

Belial (I Sam. 25:17)—Preferably *Be'-li-al* (*e* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Caleb (I Sam. 25:3)—*Ka'-leb* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Disquisitions—*Dis'-kwi-zish'-unz* (first and third *i*'s short, second clipped-short as in charity, *u* clipped-short as in circus). The second *s* takes a *z* sound the same as the *s* in "position."

The word comes straight from the classic Roman vocabulary, where it had a juridical force of "inquiry." It has long been much in academic use to denote a "written essay" discussing some serious subject.

Dorcas (Acts 9:36)—*Dor'-kas* (*o* as in orb, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Erreth (Prov. 10:17)—Preferably *ur'-eth* (*u* as in urn, *e* short). Webster's recommends the *u* sound for the *e* in all forms of the verb "err," which is explained as directly derived from the Latin *errare*, "wander," "stray."

Expiate — *Eks'-pi-ate* (*e* and *i* short, *a* long).

From Latin *expiare*, "make satisfaction for." Except for certain added moral implications, the English word pretty well keeps the meaning of the ancient Roman one.

Froward (Prov. 11:20)—Preferably *fro'-werd* (*o* long, *e* as in maker).

A word that has come down by the northern language route and that has latterly been pushed aside in the progress of English speech. The word "perverted," which is of Latin source, and which for that reason probably has stronger connotations, supplants it in the version known as "An American Translation."

Lydda (Acts 9:38) — *Lid'-a* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Maon (I Sam. 25:2)—*Ma'-on* (*a* long, short).

Nabal (I Sam. 25:3)—*Na'-bal* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account).

Patmos (Rev. 1:9) — *Pat'-mos* (both vowels short).

Pulmonary—Preferably *pul'-moner'-i* (*u* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *e* and *i* short).

A Latin borrowing that signifies "having to do with the lungs." One of a large class of adjectives ending in *ary* (for Latin *arias*) that have developed a short *e* pronunciation for the *a*. Nevertheless, some persons who are letter-strict in their utterance give a long *a* sound, on other authority than Webster's.

Sardis (Rev. 3:1) — *Sar'-dis* (*a* as in arm, *i* short).

A plural town name, like "Athens." The city stood near the western end of what used to be the grande route from the Aegean coast to the regions about the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

Satest (Ps. 9:4)—The *a* is short.

Tabitha (Acts 9:36)—*Tab'-i-tha* (first *a* short, *i* short, second *a* as in sofa).

Trope—One syllable, *o* long.

Generally used in association with the word "metaphor," and carrying about the same meaning. A rhetorical term of classical origin from a Greek word which commonly means "way," "mode," or "style," and which takes the applied significance of "figure of speech."

Brevities

Buffalo Evening News: Introduction: the formality that gives a little man opportunity to bore an audience while it waits for the big speaker.

Portland Oregonian: A man is the creature who looks into the tailor's triple-view mirror to see how the coat sets around the neck, and says, "Boy! Do I need a haircut!"

Grit: A bakery chain reports 8 per cent of the clientele still calling for unsliced bread. No country is lost in which such rugged individualism persists.

Sunbonnet Sue

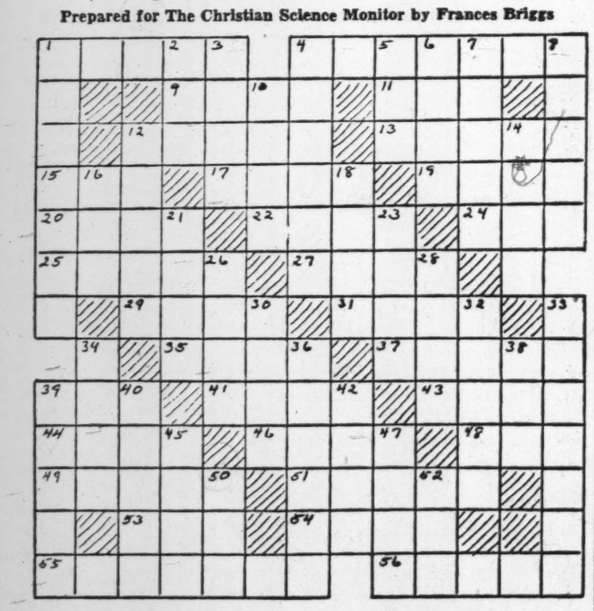
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. An East Indian musical instrument, composed of a long finger board and two gourds over which five or seven steel strings are stretched.
2. The United States has more than all the other countries combined.
3. Rome.
4. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
5. Denver, Colorado.
6. A river of Switzerland and France emptying into the Gulf of Lyons; 500 miles long.
7. This is a fictitious name used on a theater program by an actor for the second of two parts he is taking.
8. Alaska; 16,206 feet.
9. A 17-mile trail in Mobile, Alabama, where every year there is a colorful display of azaleas, wisteria, and japonica.
10. A city in southwestern Arizona.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a crownlike head ornament?
4—Where would you go to see a play?
9—Turkish military district is what?
11—What prefix denotes "thrice"?
12—What is singing voice of Cavaradossi in "La Tosca"?
13—Who was David Copperfield's second wife?
15—Deface.
17—Who was Bluebeard's sister-in-law?
19—What do you call hideous giant of folklore?
20—What is smear or stain which obscures without effacing?
22—Elongated fish is what (pl)?
24—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
25—What do tatters make with a shuttle (pl.)?
27—What is a framework for holding fodder for cattle?
29—Colewort is what?
31—What is sung at Christmas time?
35—What is a small silver coin of U. S.?
37—Instant.
39—What is a mortarboard?
41—What do you call burr on an etching plate?
43—Substantive.
44—What are manlike monkeys?
46—What is hoop or band forming tread of a vehicle wheel?
48—Profit.
49—Australian cattle dog is what?
51—Borders of an object are what?
53—Bogota is capital of what republic (abbr.)?
54—Female fowls are what?
55—Who is daughter of Polonius in "Hamlet"?
56—Who was forced to support heavens on his head and hands?

Down

1—What is worn by those who sew?
2—What are fish eggs called?
3—What is the wild buffalo of India?
4—Who is one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe?
5—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
6—What was name of Jason's ship?
7—Color.
8—June is the month of what?
10—Finished.
12—What vehicle transports heavy articles?
14—Scottish-Gaelic is what?
16—Montgomery is capital of what State (abbr.)?
18—Dash.
21—Who wrote "Sheridan's Ride"?
23—What do you call a native of Scotland?
26—To slide.
28—Who composed music for "Bunny"?
30—To send forth.
32—Angel shut mouths of what beasts to protect Daniel?
33—In whose care did Odysseus intrust his house when he set out for Troy?
34—Headland is what?
36—Who was Elijah's successor?
38—What is used in billiards?
39—A carved ornament for rings.
40—Birds rest on what?
42—What is one of Great Lakes?
45—Fruit of the blackthorn is what?
47—What is Miss Ferber's first name?
50—What is an extension at right angles to length of a main building?
52—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Juvenile Section of Monitor Camera Club

Arthur Meyer. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
"How did you get up there?"

Mrs. Marian C. Moore, Arlington, Va.
What's beauty when it comes to the fun of scraping the bowl!

Miss Ethel E. Gee, Halifax, Eng.
A smock and beret worn in a nonchalant manner

A Verse for Today . . .

For thou hast girded me with strength unto the battle.—Ps. 18:39.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Curved Mirrors Can Make You Look Taller or Shorter?

Many of us have seen or heard of the mirrors in amusement park concessions which present laughable ludicrous misrepresentations of those who stand before them. Such mirrors may make a tall person look positively pudgy or a rotund person may be imaged as lean and lank.

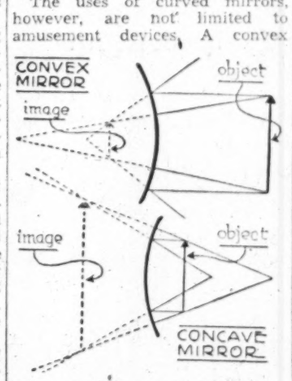
This is accomplished by curving the surface of the mirror. An ordinary flat mirror affords a reasonably accurate but reversed image of objects before it because it sends back light rays without distortion. Curving the mirror surface changes the angle at which the light rays are reflected.

If the mirror surface is convex or curved outward, the light is reflected regularly but the reflected waves spread out. The reflected light appears to the eye to come from a point behind the mirror and there an image of the object appears, erect but reduced in size.

On the other hand, a concave mirror (one that is curved inward) reflects the light regularly but (if the object is between the mirror and its principal focus) will form an enlarged, erect image which appears to be located behind the mirror. The accompanying diagrams indicate the paths of the light rays and show how the reduced and enlarged images are formed.

Extremely grotesque results are obtained in fun-house mirrors when the mirror surface alternately bulges and recedes. Viewed in such a mirror, a person of normal proportions may seem to have, say, a wasp-thin long waist topped by Herculean shoulders, and, perhaps, a giraffish neck on which perches a squatty head, much broader than it is long.

The uses of curved mirrors, however, are not limited to amusement devices. A convex



mirror makes an excellent rear-sight device for automobiles, for it shows a small erect image of a large area at the rear. A concave mirror, forming an enlarged, erect image, may be used as a shaving aid. And, of course, curved mirrors are familiarly employed in automobile headlights and in the reflecting type of astronomical telescopes.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

IT is not necessary to ask whether the tears of those who weep are reasonable or not; what is necessary is—to dry those tears.—MAETERLINCK.

Three Bible Stories

Identify these stories, if you can, by giving a brief synopsis of each.

I

1. It is a fable, somewhat in the style of Aesop.
2. The "characters" are an olive tree, a fig tree, a grape vine, and a bramble.
3. The narrator, after telling it, had to flee for his life.
4. The man against whom it was directed met the fate predicted for him.

II

1. It was told by a prophet to a king, its purpose being to bring home to him a great sin.
2. A part of its poignant appeal lay in the fact that, as a boy, the king had tended sheep.
3. The story is climaxed in the words, "Thou art the man."
4. Its success was complete. The royal criminal was brought to his knees.

III

1. The scene shifts between a vineyard and a market place, the characters being the owner of a vineyard and successive groups of the unemployed.
2. The narrator of the story was Jesus and its substance is a dispute over wages, between employer and employees.
3. Controversialists have often cited it as an argument for a living wage.
4. Rugged individualists, however, stress the familiar and thought-provoking words, "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?"

Answers

1. Judges 9:7-21. 2. II Samuel 12:1-15. 3. Matthew 20:1-16.

It Has Been Said of Ideals

We all have day dreams of what we wish to be, or have, or do; and the high imaginary standard aids us to a higher and better life.—Tryon Edwards.

Ideals are the world's masters.—J. G. Holland.

What we need most, is not so much to realize the ideal as to idealize the real.—Hedge.

In Lighter Vein

Agreeable

They were settling a number of preliminary details as young people will before they take the decisive step.

"Do you believe in allowances for married women?" she asked.

"Certainly," he replied. "I think a husband should make allowances for a lot of things." — Wall Street Journal.

Always Does

They had been invited to dinner at the house of a prominent local resident. As there was no one to look after little Tommy, it was necessary to take him, too.

The meal started off well enough, but while Tommy was trying to cut the meat on his plate it slipped off on to the floor, and his mother's face flushed.

"Tommy," she whispered tensely, "you must apologize to Mrs. Ayres at once. Get up and say something quickly."

The child slowly picked the meat from the floor and said: "I'm sorry, Mrs. Ayres. It's funny, but tough meat always does do that."—Tit-Bits.

The Linguist

During the great influx of new immigrants in Tel Aviv, most of the city's shops had notices stating: "We speak German, English, Polish, etc." A cafe proprietor went one better. A notice in his window read as follows: "We speak all the 70 languages."

"Do you mean to say," he was asked, "that you can speak 70 languages?"

"Not at all," replied the elderly man. "My wife and I speak Hebrew and Yiddish. The patrons of the cafe speak the rest."—Advocate.

The Test

He: "You haven't said a word for twenty minutes."

She: "Well, I didn't have anything to say."

He: "Don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?"

She: "No."

He: "Well, then, will you be my wife?"—Capper's.

Entertaining Visitors

"Yes," said the man of the house, "I have a lot of correspondence for a man who isn't in business."

"Yes, and you know," added the lady of the house, "John answers all the finance company's letters!"

Where Would You Find—

1. A vina?
2. The country which has the greatest number of private swimming pools?
3. Litterio Airport?
4. Temple University?
5. The United States mint where coins are marked with a D?
6. The Rhone River?
7. George Spelvin?
8. Mount Sanford?
9. The Azalea Trail?
10. Yuma?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Where's Snubs?

The Safe Retreat

(San Francisco Chronicle)

To the people of Texas Judge R. L. Batts is known as a prominent lawyer.

To lovers of birds he has long been known as an authority on birds and a lover of their ways.

Few birds have ever sought a home or playground in more beautiful surroundings than the home of this lawyer-naturalist in Austin, Texas.

It was probably the beauty of these surroundings which first attracted the attention of a Texas wren, looking for a location for her nest. Careful investigation undoubtedly convinced the wren that her reasoning was sound about the generally inviting appearance of the location.

On a wicker table, in a far corner of a porch, were some books. Upon these books, undisturbed by the kindly Judge, the wren proceeded to build her home.

After her family had been raised and had flown to safety, the Judge examined the nest of his trusting little friend.

The nest had been built, resting securely on Coues' book entitled "Key to American Birds" and Chapman's "Bird Life."

Daily Anecdote

Super-Salesmanship

Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, and Harvey Firestone were touring in the West when an argument arose as to whether Ford or Firestone was the better salesman. Edison argued that neither of them could sell a product in the small town in which they had stopped.

A rich Indian lived there.

"Go and sell him a car, Henry," Edison urged. "Then Harvey can sell him some tires."

Ford found the Indian, talked long and hard, but couldn't make a sale. Edison insisted that Firestone try even though he had scant excuse for a market.

It seems that Firestone sold the Indian a tire—to be used as a hoop—by Indian, Junior.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Halloween, Is Coming* — By LE PELLEY

YEOW
?
RUN LIKE EVERYTHING !
WHAT FOR ?
DID YOU EVER SEE SOMETHING 9' FEET TALL, WITH A RED BEARD AND SHARP TEETH !?
NO-
DID YOU ? ? ? ? ?
JUST KEEP ON STANDING THERE AND YOU'LL FIND OUT !!
I GUESS I'm NOT VERY CURIOUS ...

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bedtime Story* — By THE HAGERS

"GANDER JIM'S NEW BOOK PERUSE; REVIEW IT, WADDLES, FOR THE 'NEWS.'"
CHAPTER ONE I STRUGGLED THROUGH, GREW MORE CONFUSED BY CHAPTER TWO;
AND WHEN I'D FINISHED CHAPTER TEN I COULD NO LONGER HOLD MY PEN.
THE NOBEL PRIZE JIM'S BOOK WON'T REAP, BUT THIS I'LL GUARANTEE,—YOU'LL SLEEP!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Behind the Third-Term Issue

Why do you make so much of the third term? Repeatedly readers ask this question. Repeatedly we catch the implication that the two-term rule is merely a tradition and objections to three terms are really objections to Mr. Roosevelt and evidence of partisanship.

We make so much of the third term because we are more interested in fundamentals of free government than in temporary shifts of parties and persons and because we are convinced that rotation in high elective office is a basic safeguard of democracy. Let us go back, far from this campaign, and see what history says about the question:

Extended tenure of office has always been recognized as a peril to self-government. More than 2,000 years ago Aristotle wrote: "It is not easy for any person to do any great harm when his tenure of office is short, whereas long possession begets tyranny." The Romans had freedom when they limited their consuls to one year, lost it when popular generals held on in "emergencies."

Short terms with no re-election have been the form of safeguard often adopted. It prevailed in the early American states, continues for governors and even for county officials in many states today. A single term for the President was provided in the first drafts of the United States Constitution and was dropped only when the Electoral College—then considered a safeguard but now become merely a recording mechanism—was adopted. The Constitution of the Confederate States of America provided for one six-year term.

The constitutions of many Latin-American countries were patterned on that of the United States but have permitted the growth of despotism largely through Presidents continuing in office term after term. Mexico recognized this evil and the Constitution of 1917 forbade any re-election. Until recently the United States has lent its influence to curb repeated re-elections south of the Rio Grande on the ground that they were anti-democratic. In the Central American Treaty of 1907 the Central American governments are asked (Article III) to "bring about a constitutional reform" prohibiting "the re-election of the President of the Republic."

Washington thought a second re-election might be useful in an emergency and that a President would not be able to intrigue to perpetuate himself in office unless the Nation had already reached the last stage of "political depravity." It is a mistake therefore to claim that he started the custom in the belief that it would safeguard democracy. Yet it is equally wrong to make him out as opposed to it. He was not a political philosopher, lacked Jefferson's distrust of power centralized in an individual, but in 1788 he wrote Madison: "The spirit of government may render a rotation in the elective offices of it more congenial with ideas of liberty and safety."

Jefferson (and no one will set him down as a Republican or even a Willkie Democrat) sensed deep reasons of democracy behind the custom begun by Washington. Jefferson, reading the histories of governments corrupted by the very popularity of leaders, said that unless limited by the Constitution or by practice, the service of a President, "nominally for years, will in fact become for life." And he felt so strongly that he retired in the midst of a great national crisis. He thought it wise to change horses in the middle of the stream.

Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge—all retired after two terms and several explained the reasons. Grover Cleveland said continuation in office was one of the greatest dangers to the American system. Even non-consecutive third terms were condemned, although the letter of Theodore Roosevelt quoted on this page yesterday, explained the important difference between the position of a President, controlling his party machinery and all the powers of his office, and that of an ex-President, coming back as a private citizen to seek nomination and election.

Here is the record, the fact that long tenure of executives has corrupted free government in other lands and the conviction of noted Americans that it would do so in the United States. Is there not evidence here that should be considered by all who are earnestly seeking to preserve free government? Is there not evidence here that much more than a tradition is involved? Are the reasons behind the tradition not strong enough to free from a charge of partisanship those who oppose a third term? Indeed, are they not strong enough to cause those who would set them all aside to make sure their own reasons are free from partisanship or personality?

Mile-a-Minute Highways

Highways as safe as modern automobiles . . . roads that can take the speeds of which today's cars are capable . . . that is the goal the highway engineers have achieved with the completion of the Pennsylvania Turnpike between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. The new road should help to silence critics comparing the deficiencies of present-day highways with the unquestioned efficiencies of automobile research. For here is an express road so well designed to abolish highway hazards that the motorist's customary concern for highway conditions is diverted from the highway to the deficiencies of the automobile at high speeds.

In other words, the highway engineer seems to have caught up with automotive research laboratories. Obviously, as more highways like the Pennsylvania Pike are built, automotive engineers must give more and more attention to problems of wind resistance causing car sway at more than mile-a-minute speeds. The tire hazard is also more pronounced. Undoubtedly, automotive laboratories have just been waiting for the growth of modern express roads before producing the real "teardrop" car which will provide gasoline economies and split air currents at 60 to 100 miles an hour.

Traveling over this four-lane, divided highway in Pennsylvania, the motorist simulates the poise and relaxation of the engineer sitting at the controls of his locomotive, riding on an exclusive right-of-way that leaves him free to concentrate solely upon warning signs. Copying railroad tactics, the turnpike signs warn of reduced speed zones and announce exits and entrances at least ten miles in advance of motorists who will click off those distances within ten minutes or less.

Such highway standards serve, by comparison, to accentuate the hazards of conventional driving. Speeding 160 miles without seeing a pedestrian, stray domestic animal, billboard, roadside hot-dog stand, or traffic light evolves new concepts of speed with safety that must inevitably create a stronger demand for more non-stop highways. As one Harrisburg filling station agent said to an out-of-State customer: "If you have just come over the new turnpike, you had better stop here and give your new speed complex an overnight rest before returning to the hazards of the highways ahead."

Grapes Are Ripe

It is time to pick the Concord grapes. The leaves on the vines are crinkled and brittle. So the frost has already touched the vines. The leaves will fall away as your sleeve brushes them. Reach for that purple cluster, and you will uncover a mass of powdery, velvety spheres, like a tiny universe of minute planets with lovely night on them.

The leaves may fall away but it still is twilight under the arbor; there are that many grapes. Back of the arbor, next to the neighbors' field, but sheltered from it by berry bushes, there is a fragrant solitude, full of the sounds of autumn: what the crow thinks is music, a few tiny intermittent cheeps from birds that do not hurry south, sound of wings through the arbor, rustle of drying vine leaves as the breeze comes by.

Now the bottom of the basket is covered; now the purple is filling it up; now the bunches hang over the sides with classical grace. This is a time for looking and for listening. Later the good smell of grapes cooking will spice the clean night air. And one cold day will find the pantry warm with the light that shines off jelly jars.

Why is the ripeness of fruit beyond one summer's explanation? Always at harvest time the years crowd in, and in an apple or a bunch of grapes the ages sing, as if it had taken all aeons to bring this wonder to pass, and not just a few short months. Pick the grapes for jelly or to put in a bowl on the table. That is sufficient purpose. But there will be one harvest for the hand and another for the thought. It is pleasant to pick fruit in the quiet afternoon.

This season of the year reminds us that the indispensable man is the fellow who can punt, pass, and tote the ball for consistent gains.

The Bookshelf

German Martyrdom

Many a harrowing document has come from Dachau, Sonnenburg, and other German concentration camps, but this story of a woman's struggle to obtain her son's release from the brutalities of those institutions, up to the moment when he succumbed to his injuries, is more than these. It is more than a single example of a woman's extraordinary courage and resource and her son's endurance under treatment that recalls the ferocity of the Middle Ages or Imperial Rome. As one reads this straight-forward recital of events, one begins to see in it the whole story of the martyrdom of Germany's better nature at the hands of the Nazi revolution.

Amid all the representatives of German decency that gave way under the test—prison chiefs, Department of Justice officials, eminent lawyers, members of the Cabinet and others, people who frequently deplored the conditions but dared not attempt to set them right—there were some exceptions, and supreme among them, surely, was Frau Irmgard Litten, whose book, BEYOND TEARS (New York: Alliance Book Corporation. $2.75), brings with it the higher consolation that accompanies all martyrdom.

* * *

This book should be read by all those who would fortify themselves against weakness as the tide of revolution threatens to attack the very foundation of civil liberties. It will show how the devoted mother sought out everyone who might be remotely expected to exert some influence for her son. From Hindenburg, Hitler, the ex-Crown Prince, she tried points of influence such as Furtwängler, the conductor, whom she accosted in the middle of a rehearsal, and Lord Allen of Hurtford, who appealed to Von Ribbentrop. Then she braved the core of party ruthlessness in the formidable public prosecutors, Gestapo chiefs, and wardens of prisons.

Any whose faith in the force of moral law has been undermined by the triumph of violence in Europe could not do better than read of the woman who could defy the powerful controller of the notorious camps with: "The man who tolerates such behavior is no better than the criminal himself," and find that this indignant outburst, instead of bringing the expected arrest, modified the violence of the official and even the treatment of her son.

The book should also be read by all those who are inclined to think that totalitarianism might be given a trial as a possible improvement on democracy, or who feel that America should be equally content to deal with a Europe dominated by Britain or by Germany.

* * *

The young lawyer Hans Litten had incurred the enmity of the Storm Troopers when in 1931 he undertook the defense of two workmen who had been stabbed by the SA. When therefore in 1933 there came the Reichstag fire and the round-up of Communists, he was arrested, set down as a Communist, and sent to Spandau without trial. His subsequent sufferings and injuries, in one place of detention or another—sometimes eased for a time through his mother's tireless efforts—were due, the story shows, to attempts to extort from him information concerning his clients.

The camp and prison life against which Frau Litten was setting her single-handed powers was, she says, intended to pave the way for revolution by cowing the German nation. One is left with the impression that the intention might not have been realized had there been more of Frau Litten's caliber to offer resistance. Even so, although the fight to save the son was lost, it brought forth such innumerable evidences of kindliness and decency, if not of courage, from those whose help was solicited as to indicate that ultimately Germany's better nature will throw off its present shackles. H. J. S.

Our Readers Say—

Books From Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We find it great entertainment as well as edification to send to England at this time for old books from those dealers advertising in the Monitor, and we are buying more than we ordinarily would because every dollar thus spent aids the cause of Britain.

These same dealers also offer old prints, lithographs and etchings, and the sport is double for one can start a collecting hobby and enjoy the thrill of getting packages from the war zone. A. L. GUENTNER

Lake Worth, Fla.

"Of Priceless Value"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of Mr. Markham's article on the reasons for the downfall of Carol of Rumania. One could follow step by step the development of the situation.

I wish also to express my gratitude for our daily paper. I look for it eagerly each day and must express my respect and esteem for your views on world affairs which are always written so that they express justice and forbearance. I feel the Monitor is of priceless value to the whole world at the present time. ELEANOR RODNEY SMITH

Cleveland, Ohio

Embargoes to Stop War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A lawyer friend tells me that even now present wars might be "starved out" by proper embargoes on war commodities. This friend says that when an embargo is mentioned, stockholders bring pressure to bear on the Administration.

Why does human life seem small in comparison to the almighty dollar? Would it not be better to thus stop the war and allow the children to remain at home where they belong, in safety and peace?

Berkeley, Calif. (Mrs.) C. A. SMITH

"Hold the Traditions"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On "No Third Term Day" it might be well for some of us to ponder this verse in the New Testament, II Thess. 2:15: "Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught." E. T.

West Orange, N. J.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Time to Leave the Stable Door Unlocked

A Letter From Tante E—

We had a letter from Tante E—— the other day. It came from Germany via air mail. "Mit Luftpost nach Nord Amerika," was written on the envelope. Tante E—— is my husband's aunt. She is in the full mental vigor of mature years, and she lives in a quaint old town among the mountains. Her letters to us, exquisitely written in excellent English, are always profuse in apologies for her poor penmanship and poorer English.

Eagerly, I read the finely written script, each page with its censor number in the corner—about the health and affairs of mutual friends, of their afternoon gatherings, and activities. On down the page I read, smiling a little, and then I stopped short; the smile froze, and a small cold wind seemed to blow from that page, all the way from Germany. I read the lines over again, slowly. "I am glad to know your garden brings you such joy. Speaking of joy, have not we Germans much to joy for? Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, France fallen! And now England to come next! Every man a hero—sure! Hitler a wonder!!!! One is often stunned!!!"

"Oh, Tante E——," I cried, "have you changed too? Oh, no! it can't be true." And then I read those lines again, with all those unusual exclamation points, and suddenly I knew she hadn't changed. Those exclamation points were not expressing exultation, but despair, and sadness, every one of them, and I'll tell you why I knew. . . .

* * *

Before we left Europe in the early part of 1939, my husband and I went down to G—— to tell Tante E—— good-by. We invited on one of our days there, two of her good friends for afternoon refreshments. The three arrived at the hotel, each one a bundle of wraps, for the weather was cold. After we had assisted in the removal of several layers of clothing, untied scarves, unfastened small fur tippets, unpinned hatpins from hats, and decided finally where we all should sit; after the fat and fussily important proprietor had served us our refreshment and bustled himself away to another corner of the room, we all fell merrily to, with conversation vying for first place with food and drink. All three were interesting, accomplished people, and it was stimulating to be with them. Fraulein T—— who sat at my side had achieved no small amount of fame as an artist. She had taught for years in the Academie at H——, and still did exquisite little water colors and etchings. Frau B——, who sat opposite us, had been a very fine pianist. She still played, and gave a few lessons in spite of her years. And our own dear Tante E——, much traveled, widely read, vitally interested in everything. We spoke, of course, in German, and I found my somewhat meager vocabulary taxed to its uttermost.

My husband and I were keenly interested in getting all the information possible concerning the changes taking place in Germany. We asked Fräulein T——, who was in more of a position to know than the others, to be good enough to tell us what she could.

* * *

After carefully glancing behind her to see that no one was close by, and in a very low voice, almost a whisper, she began telling us of some of the tragic changes Naziism had brought. The children, she said, were being taught German mythology in place of God; they were encouraged and in some part forced to join in physical drills, which were always scheduled at the Sunday School hour. "Blut Kultur" was being taught everywhere. This cult of German blood superiority, which, if it were not so tragic, would seem absurd, and unacceptable by an intelligent, advanced people. The collection plate was not being passed in the churches any more. Hate and revenge were being instilled in the innocent, plastic minds of German youth. Most of it we had read in British papers, but she confirmed it.

Tante E——, who sat opposite us, was unable to hear our low-voiced conversation. Soon feeling a bit out of it, she said, "I wish, M—— dear, you would speak a little louder. I can't hear a word you are saying."

"They are speaking about the Government, Tante E——," my husband whispered in her ear.

"Oh, yes, M——, dear," Tante E—— in stentorian tones, called across the table. "You can't talk about the Government here in Germany. If you do, they put you in a concentration camp, and quickly, too. Even my eighty-odd years is no protection to me."

"Tante E——, for heaven's sake, speak quietly!" We had all jumped, and looked hastily about us. She had been unconscious of the loudness of her voice. "Oh, I'm sorry," she apologized in a half whisper, "but I do not exaggerate, my dears. There is a concentration camp almost around the corner, and in you go, for a very small offense. In the Kaiser's time, it is true, he was very strict with us, but with Hitler it is much worse."

Oh, Tante E——, how could I have doubted you even for a moment? How could I have misunderstood all those exclamation points? You could never change, you, nor all the many dear ones like you. "Wherefore lift up thy prayer for the remnant that is left" (Isa. 37:4). M. C. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Government by Emergency

Resigning from the Democratic State Central Committee in protest against Roosevelt's third-term venture, Pierce Butler, Jr., of St. Paul, son of the late Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and a lifelong Democrat, wrote Chairman Joseph Noonan:

> From the time Augustus Caesar transformed the Roman republic into a hereditary despotism, down to Hitler and Mussolini, representative governments have fallen by granting extensions of power on the grounds of emergency. The emergencies and the power then became perpetual.

Whoever regards the third-term issue as "political" and unimportant fails to read the clear lesson of history. In these times when one-man governments are the world's bane, the importance of rejecting such government for ourselves grows in direct ratio to the crisis which is cited as the excuse for it. —*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Star-Journal*.

The Wide Horizon

Watching History Flow

By R. H. Markham

FORT KENT, MAINE

Of all the beautiful drives in this beautiful world, none has impressed me more than the one around the northeastern rim of our United States. On it one might sing, "Comin' 'Round the Mountain," for it takes one around the upper corner of Maine.

However, I didn't sing. And I didn't hear any music, except the occasional reverberations of church bells.

I should like to have heard a grand, uplifting hymn in a time-defying cathedral. Perhaps I did, in a way. The gentle valley of the St. John River, the interminable forests of evergreen trees, the myriads of white birches, the occasional scarlet-leafed maples, the abounding meadows of red-blossomed clover, the giant gridirons of up-ridged potato rows, the spacious barns and houses, all overcapped with a canopy of blue, suffused with soft autumn light, formed the most perfect of cathedrals. A hymn was being sung by history, and was a paean of peace. The majesty of its silent melody was only augmented by the surrounding thunders of war.

And they really were surrounding me, for as I rode along the narrow river, from Van Buren through Frenchville and Madawaska to Fort Kent, I was on the edge of the vast British Commonwealth. Canada was just across the stream. Beyond its line of verdant hills, in the center of the empire of which they are a part, mothers and babies were being bombed.

* * *

Once, also, there was passionate fighting in this strip of land. Here men scalped one another and paid mercenaries liberal bounties to aid in the scalping. But in time we found the way to peace; we erected a civilization of peace; we turned these forests of hate into a valley of good will.

As I rode along the St. John River, I thought of the Dniester, separating Rumania from Russia. It, too, is a narrow stream, flowing through rich plains, covered with fertile fields. There, also, I loitered beside a prodigious empire and looked out upon steppes that extend across two continents. On each side of the stream were well-armed sentinels. Blockhouses lined each river bank. The great iron bridge spanning the stream was barred. The road across it was covered with dust. Neighbors were enemies.

As I rode along the St. John River, I also thought of the Danube, once separating Hungary from Czechoslovakia. It sweeps around a corner and flows between gently-rising hillsides, covered with vineyards, orchards and gardens. Plowmen on one side could beckon to plowmen on the other; apple pickers in both countries gather their ruddy fruit in unison. But the roads between them were barred; sentinels watched every path; barbed wire barriers and cement walls obstructed the bridge-heads.

Across the St. John bridges no bars cast their shadows. Not one soldier guards their approaches. After proving my identity at the Custom House, I crossed the river as freely as I might a Boston street. This is a border of brotherhood, with bridges that make good neighbors.

* * *

Once men were enemies here, too. This was a fort. Its solid blockhouse, which still stands, was built to enable Americans to shoot Englishmen. It was a citadel of hate.

And a triple hate, at that. Here you see almost no Anglo-Saxons. You hear little English spoken. This is a settlement of Acadian Frenchmen, who suffered an almost unmeasured wrong from Anglo-Saxons. You see Evangeline's comely cousins on every street. Hatred once raged as a tempest in their hearts. But we have all found the way to peace.

History flows here, as the St. John River, 1940 is not as 1840. The British and we Americans laid out paths to peace and walk in them. That blockhouse is a marker, pointing forward. It speaks not of old hatred, but of new neighborliness.

It is an emblem of the world's greatest hope. Here one sees the only way to real peace, namely, the heroic co-operation of all English-speaking people.

Appeasement of plunderers is not peace. Subjugation is not peace. Cringing before conquerors is not peace. A "new world order" of bombers is not peace. Only strong, free men, voluntarily co-operating, can bring peace. Unless all Anglo-Saxons, who know the price of liberty, lead on, the world cannot find its way to peace.

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